

SEP 25 1970

(2)

STENOGRAPHIC TRANSCRIPT

P U B L I C H E A R I N G

RE: MEDICAL CENTER URBAN RENEWAL PROJECT AREA

BOOK No. 2.

(Newark City Hall, Tuesday, June 13th, 1967)

WINARD & WINARD
24 COMMERCE ST.
NEWARK 2, N. J.

STENOGRAPHIC TRANSCRIPT

BEFORE THE CENTRAL PLANNING BOARD OF
THE CITY OF NEWARK.

In the matter of the Public Hearing :
to determine whether the area to be :
set aside as the site for the :
College of Medicine and Dentistry :
is a blighted area within the meaning :
of the statute. :

.....

TRANSCRIPT of stenographic notes taken at the
Public Hearing held in the above entitled matter at the Council
Chamber, City Hall, Newark, New Jersey, on Tuesday, June 13, 1967
beginning at 10:00 o'clock in the forenoon.

WINARD & WINARD

PHONES:
MARKET 3-5612
3-5613

Certified Shorthand Reporters
24 COMMERCE STREET
NEWARK 2, N. J.

MASTERS OF THE SUPERIOR COURT
NOTARIES PUBLIC

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MEMBERS OF THE BOARD PRESENT:

Commissioner Joseph A. Cocuzza,
(Acting Chairman)

Commissioner Joseph J. Bradley

Commissioner Vicent Corrado.

Commissioner Matthew D'Alessio

Commissioner Frederick W. Federici, Jr.

Commissioner Harry McDowell

Mr. Aldo Giachino, Secretary and
Planning Officer.

(Louis Winard, Certified Shorthand
Reporter)

COMMISSIONER COCUZZA: (Acting Chairman)

Good evening ladies and gentlemen. I have a sad
comment to make. Our Chairman, Mr. Alfred Booker
is ill at home and he has been directed by his
doctor to remain there. I will Chair this meeting
today.

There being a quorum the Chair asks the
secretary to please call the roll.

(THE SECRETARY CALLS THE ROLL)

COMMISSIONER COCUZZA: The next speaker
on the list of speakers is Mr. Alfred Walker,

1 Director of Urban Renewal.

2 Mr. Alfred J. Walker, will you please
3 come forward. The next speaker is Mr. Walker
4 from the Newark Housing Authority.

5 (AT THIS POINT MR. WALKER COMES
6 FORWARD. MR. RICHARDSON ALSO COMES
7 FORWARD AND BOTH GENTLEMEN STAND AT
8 THE MICROPHONE).

9 MR. RICHARDSON: Now wait a minute - -
10 Mr. Chairman.

11 THE CHAIRMAN: Please sit down and allow
12 Mr. Walker to speak.

13 MR. RICHARDSON: Wait just a moment
14 Mr. Chairman. A point of information please.
15 This is a continuation of last night's meeting,
16 is it not?

17 COMMISSIONER COCUZZA: Mr. Richardson
18 this is a continuation of the meeting.

19 MR. RICHARDSON: I had the floor.

20 COMMISSIONER COCUZZA: At which time?

21 MR. RICHARDSON: I had the floor last
22 night. And I attempted to relinquish the floor to
23 Freeholder Earl Harris. Now, whether that was
24 permitted by Mr. Booker or not I don't know.

25 COMMISSIONER COCUZZA: We are continuing

1 the meeting and you are out of order. Please sit
2 down.

3 MR. RICHARDSON: Why am I out of order?
4 I had the floor last night.

5 COMMISSIONER COCUZZA: Please sit down.
6 We cannot yield the floor to you.

7 MR. RICHARDSON: But I had the floor
8 last night. You are out of order.

9 COMMISSIONER COCUZZA: You are out of
10 order.

11 MR. RICHARDSON: You did not yield the
12 floor to me. I had the floor last night, and if
13 this is a continuation of that meeting, I am the
14 man supposed to be here.

15 COMMISSIONER COCUZZA: Mr. Richardson
16 please remember you have expressed your words
17 and you concluded in the last sentence. You
18 ended your discussion which took four hours,
19 which is unreasonable.

20 MR. RICHARDSON: Oh no. I said in
21 conclusion, Mr. Chairman - -

22 COMMISSIONER COCUZZA: Mr. Walker
23 will you please come forward.

24 MR. RICHARDSON: And I attempted to
25 relinquish the floor for a special point to Free-

1 holder Earl Harris. Now, whether Mr. Booker
2 ruled upon that or not I do not know. I think
3 what we have got to do, if this is going to be a
4 continuation of that meeting, we have got to
5 determine whether Mr. Booker recognized Freeholder
6 Earl Harris. If he did not, then I did not
7 relinquish the floor. I said 'I don't know. I
8 think we ought to check the records to find out
9 just what Mr. Booker ruled on that point.

10 COMMISSIONER COCUZZA: Mr. Richardson
11 you are attempting to talk with the members of the
12 Board and at the same time your followers are
13 interrupting. And really it is not the proper type
14 of discussion, and you are out of order.

15 MR. RICHARDSON: It is a point of dis-
16 cussion. I was at the conclusion of last night's
17 meeting, and I was the speaker.

18 COMMISSIONER COCUZZA: Mr. Richardson,
19 I have told you that you cannot yield the floor
20 to anyone at all. You have spoken for four hours
21 and you had concluded your remarks.

22 MR. RICHARDSON: Now wait a minute.
23 Mr. Chairman, you were not the Chairman at last
24 night's meeting. Mr. Booker made a ruling or he
25 did not make a ruling.

1 COMMISSIONER COCUZZA: I say that he
2 was speaking as a Board member.

3 MR. RICHARDSON: But you were not
4 the Chairman then.

5 COMMISSIONER COCUZZA: I am making
6 the ruling today.

7 MR. RICHARDSON: You cannot make that
8 ruling. Mr. Booker either made the ruling or he
9 did not last night.

10 COMMISSIONER COCUZZA: Will you please
11 sit down. You are out of order.

12 MR. RICHARDSON: Well, I would like
13 to know what Mr. Booker's ruling was. As I say,
14 I did not yield the floor to Mr. Harris and I
15 did not yield the floor to anybody.

16 COMMISSIONER COCUZZA: This is the ruling.
17 No one shall yield the floor without permission
18 of the Chairman. The Chairman as the Chairman
19 did not yield the floor to you or to anybody.

20 MR. RICHARDSON: Well, the question
21 was suggested to Mr. Booker last night and Mr.
22 Booker made a ruling on it. And I would suggest
23 that we check the minutes to see what Mr. Booker's
24 ruling was. This request was made to Mr. Booker
25 as Chairman of last night's meeting. I am not

1 making that request to you now. Now, Mr. Booker
2 made a ruling one way or the other, and I would
3 suggest that we check the minutes to see exactly
4 what Mr. Booker's ruling was.

5 COMMISSIONER COCUZZA: The Chair ruled
6 that you are out of order. We are not yielding
7 the floor to anyone until we - -

8 MR. RICHARDSON (Interrupting): Well
9 Mr. Chairman, I was at the continuation of last
10 night's meeting then. Mr. Earl Harris was standing
11 here last night.

12 COMMISSIONER COCUZZA: Would you please,
13 Mr. Police Officer, if Mr. Richardson does not
14 yield the floor, if Mr. Richardson does not yield
15 the floor, ask him to do so.

16 Mr. Walker, it is now 10:11. You will
17 have only thirty minutes within which time you
18 are permitted to state your remarks regarding the
19 area.

20 MR. WALKER: I will not need more than
21 that.

22 COMMISSIONER COCUZZA: In addition, if
23 you so choose, and if it becomes necessary you
24 will have an additional ten minutes for rebuttal.

25 MR. WALKER: Thank you. Thank you Mr.

1 Mr. Chairman and members of the Planning Board.

2 My name is Alfred J. Walker and I am a
3 resident of Newark, a property owner in this City.
4 I have been the Director of Urban Renewal in the
5 Newark Housing Authority for seven years. Before
6 that I have about thirty years experience in the
7 Federal Government, in Housing, Urban Renewal and
8 all sorts of public work.

9 I am a licensed Professional Engineer,
10 a member of numerous Engineering Societies and a
11 former officer of the National Association of
12 Housing and Redevelopment officials.

13 This statement is directly solely to the
14 question of whether the hearing area is a blighted
15 area as defined in the New Jersey State law
16 referred to as an Act to determine blighted areas.

17 The area under consideration is bounded
18 by 12th Avenue, South Orange Avenue, Norfolk Street
19 and Bergen Street.

20 New Jersey State Law stipulates that
21 urban renewal activities may be undertaken only
22 in blighted areas. The area in question is com-
23 prised of approximately 54 acres, was selected for
24 urban renewal activities because it is considered
25 a blighted area on the basis of a study made the

past few months by the Newark Housing Authority.

This study is explained and summarized in a report entitled "Existing Conditions Survey of the Medical Centre Urban Renewal Project Area.

The report giving the results of that survey has been submitted to the Central Planning Board and has been made part of the record of this hearing. The field surveys and work sheets containing the information gathered in the survey also have been made available to the Planning Board for use in its investigation.

The definition of "Blighted Area" in the State Law has already been read in full and need not be repeated. This definition contains five (5) alternative descriptions of conditions of blight intended to fit different types of blighted areas.

Two of these have particular reference to the hearing area. These are: "(a) The generality of buildings used as dwellings or the dwelling accommodations therein are substandard, unsafe, insanitary, dilapidated, or obsolescent, or possess any of such characteristics, or are so lacking in light, air, or space, as to be conducive to unwholesome living. and

"(d) Areas, (including slum areas, with

1 buildings or improvements which by reason of
2 dilapidation, obsolescence, overcrowding, faulty
3 arrangement or design, lack of ventilation, light
4 and sanitary facilities, excessive land coverage,
5 deleterious land use or obsolete layout, or any
6 combination of these or other factors, are detri-
7 mental to the safety, health, morals, or welfare
8 of the community."

9 In judging the dwellings in this area
10 the standards established by the American Public
11 Health Association were followed with those modi-
12 fications necessary to meet local conditions.
13 These standards are fully explained in the existing
14 conditions survey.

15 Under my supervision, a building-by-
16 building, dwelling unit-by-dwelling unit, lot-by-lot,
17 survey was made of the entire Hearing Area by
18 trained and experienced employees of this Agency.
19 In addition to studying the results of this survey,
20 I have made personal inspections of the area and
21 it is my judgment that the entire Hearing area is
22 blighted as defined by the State Law.

23 In general, the area is residential and
24 is characterized by an excessive coverage of land by
25 buildings ranging from 50 percent to almost 100

1 percent over the recognized norms for land
2 coverage. This is in itself an environmental
3 deficiency.

4 While the area is preponderantly resi-
5 dential, commercial and industrial uses are inter-
6 mingled. One structure in every four contains a
7 non-residential use. It is axiomatic that a
8 heterogeneous intermixture of aged residential,
9 commercial and industrial uses leads to deterioration
10 and premature obsolescence of the area and spells
11 blight.

12 Our survey indicates that two-thirds, or
13 66.7 percent of the commercial-industrial
14 structures in the area are blighted because of
15 dilapidation, obsolescence, faulty design, obsolete
16 layout or deleterious land usage. Of those
17 structures which require loading or unloading
18 facilities, the majority were found to be inade-
19 quate, these again are factors of blight.

20 The existing conditions Survey of this
21 area enumerated 505 structures containing 1,218
22 dwelling units. Of the total of 505 structures in
23 the area, 377 or 74.6 percent were found to be
24 dilapidated. Of the total 1,218 dwelling units
25 in the area, 798 or 65.5 percent were found to be

1 deficient or dilapidated, or both. These are
2 clearly conditions of blight as described by the
3 New Jersey State Law.

4 It is important to note that we were
5 unable to inspect 129 dwelling units of the 1,218
6 total. However the 65.5 percent which we reported
7 is a percentage of the total as we assumed all un-
8 reported units to be standard - - a most improbable
9 condition. Actually the 798 deficient or
10 dilapidated units are 73 percent of the inspected
11 units.

12 Of the 505 structures in the area, 384
13 or 76.0 percent are in residential use. The
14 remaining structures are either in non-residential
15 or mixed use, that is, residential and non-
16 residential uses in the same structure.

17 Frame construction was found in 367 or 83.9
18 percent of the residential structures. This, com-
19 bined with the fact that 31.1 percent of these
20 frame residential structures lacked central heat-
21 ing equipment, is indicative of a serious health
22 and fire hazard.

23 798 dwelling units were considered sub-
24 standard because they included deficiencies such
25 as -- no water in dwelling or no hot water -- no

1 flush toilet in dwelling or toilet shared by two
2 or more dwelling units -- no private bath or
3 shower in dwelling unit or shared bathing facilities
4 -- no kitchen facilities in dwelling or shared
5 kitchen facilities by two or more dwelling units --
6 no central heat -- dilapidation of dwelling unit.
7 The vast majority of the dwelling units suffered
8 multiple deficiencies. In fact 31 percent of the
9 dwelling units had five or more deficiencies.

10 Other obvious indications of blight
11 and deterioration of the Area are that our survey
12 teams found 18 vacant stores - - 31 burnt-out
13 abandoned structures and 57 vacant lots. 135 dwell-
14 ing units, or 11 percent of the total were found
15 to be vacant. This is more than twice the vacancy
16 rate for the City as a whole. Of the occupied
17 units over 88 percent were renters and less than
18 12 percent were owner occupied.

19 A vivid indication of the decline of
20 this area is the fact that in 1960 the United
21 States Census found 1,183 families and 560 indi-
22 viduals living in the area while our survey com-
23 pleted two months ago (March, 1967) found only
24 730 families and 381 individuals -- a decline of
25 33 percent.

1 In terms of population the decline is
2 even sharper -- a decrease from 5,530 persons in
3 1960 to 3,163 in 1967 or 43 percent decrease.
4 Again, the 1960 census found 1,409 dwelling units.
5 In 1967 this had decreased to 1,218 dwelling units
6 or which only 1,038 were occupied.

7 Evidence of the widespread prevalence
8 of blight throughout all the fourteen blocks of
9 the Hearing Area will be found in the following
10 data summarizing our findings block by block.
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Block No.	Total Buildings	Not Blighted	Not Reported	Blighted Residential	Blighted Non-Residential	Vacant Parcels
211	39	9	2	27	1	10
212	39	2	1	35	1	4
213	21	5	1	11	4	1
214	49	6	7	36	-	1
215	40	6	3	30	1	5
216	22	1	-	19	2	15
217	49	8	4	33	4	1
218	48	19	6	23	-	-
219	29	13	2	10	4	-
220	15	4	-	7	4	1
221	39	9	-	28	2	1
222	41	4	3	31	3	2
223	36	8	1	22	5	11
224	38	4	-	33	1	5
TOTALS: 505	98	30	345	32	57	

(19.4%) (6.0%)

(377-74.6%)

Further independent confirmation of the findings of the Housing Authority's survey may be found in the data compiled by the appraisers who made the Municipal Re-appraisal Survey for the City of Newark. In the re-assessment record, the physical condition of each structure is indicated as a percentage of depreciation and the extent of economic deterioration is indicated as a percentage of obsolescence.

As applied to the Hearing Area, this data shows average depreciation of 63 percent for all structures in the Area. Average obsolescence is shown as 87 percent for all structures in the area. Both depreciation and obsolescence are conditions described as factors of blight in the definition of "Blighted Area" used in the New Jersey State Law.

The re-assessment record also listed the age of all structures in the Area. Average construction age for all structures is 66 years. This is longer than the theoretical useful life of most of its structures. 40 percent of all structures were built before 1900.

The hearing Area is blighted because of substandard dwelling conditions as found by the

1 Newark Housing Authority's Survey. This area is
2 blighted because the majority of the structures
3 in the area are dilapidated. This area is
4 blighted because the majority of the structures
5 were found to be depreciated or obsolete in the
6 recent re-appraisal study. This is a blighted
7 area both by housing conditions and environmental
8 conditions.

9 This area clearly meets all the condi-
10 tions of blight in the New Jersey State Law.

11 Thank you Mr. Chairman.

12 COMMISSIONER COCUZZA: Thank you very
13 much Mr. Walker, and the time is now 10:27.

14 The next speaker is Mr. Ulisc Ward. Is
15 Mr. Ward present?

16 A GENTLEMAN: No, Mr. Ward is not
17 here. My name is James Walker, and I reside in
18 the City of Newark.

19 COMMISSIONER COCUZZA: For the record,
20 ladies and gentlemen, Mr. Walker is on the list
21 of speakers submitted by Mr. Wheeler and Mr. Moore.
22 The Chair asks Mr. Walker if you will please give
23 your full name and where you reside and whom you
24 represent, please.

25 MR. WALKER: My name is James Walker

1 and I reside on Custer Place in the City of
2 Newark. I am a poverty worker, and I speak for
3 the people of the City of Newark.

4 COMMISSIONER COCUZZA: Mr. Walker, you
5 may not have heard the Chair tell the previous
6 speaker that all speakers will have thirty minutes
7 to make their presentation, and an additional ten
8 minutes to sum up. You may start, Mr. Walker.
9 It is now 10:29.

10 MR. JAMES WALKER: Mr. Chairman,
11 prior to your Chairing this meeting and according
12 to the ground rules established in the last night's
13 meeting -

14 COMMISSIONER COCUZZA: Will you speak
15 a little louder please.

16 MR. JAMES WALKER: According to the
17 ground rules established for last night's meeting,
18 and I think it was read into the minutes here,
19 that all people shall be heard. If the information
20 that I have is pertinent to the issue at hand I
21 don't see how you could reasonably confine me to
22 thirty minutes, and I will accept the thirty
23 minutes under protest.

24 COMMISSIONER COCUZZA: Thank you very
25 much.

1 MR. JAMES WALKER: The last speaker
2 here pointed out many areas what the planning
3 Board, and he is an expert, has found for blight
4 in the City of Newark. The one issue that he did
5 not present to the people is, we understand these
6 are blighted areas, but what provisions has this
7 Planning board made for the relocation of indivi-
8 duals?

9 Last evening Mr. Richardson presented to
10 you concrete facts that you are speaking in terms
11 of re-locating anywhere from 780 to 1,800 people,
12 and that really you are talking in terms of dis-
13 placing something from 50 to 70 thousand people,
14 and once again I ask the expert has he adequately
15 researched and told us, or you, where these people
16 will move.

17 Our problem at the present time, and I
18 happen to live in the South Ward, I am here but
19 I am not a part of the blighted area, I happen to
20 reside in a building where my rent in the last
21 month has risen \$28. And as the people move from
22 the blighted area into my particular area they are
23 displacing people there, people who will have to
24 move because their incomes do not justify the
25 increases in rents.

1 I wonder if the expert has taken this
2 into consideration or has the Planning Board taken
3 this into consideration.

4 Presently in my building, which is com-
5 prised of a three-room apartments, we have seven
6 and eight people living in three rooms because
7 they have moved to declare other areas blighted.
8 And people must have somewhere to live. They must
9 have somewhere to live.

10 You yourself have placed on the Statutes
11 ordinances stating that X number of square feet
12 must be provided for each individual residing in
13 an apartment. Have you also taken this into con-
14 sideration when you drive people into the area
15 and make them move into other areas? This again
16 is one of the questions.

17 Now, in the case load we move into
18 education. As they leave the blighted areas and
19 move across into the South Ward, the East Ward and
20 North Ward, what provisions have you made for pro-
21 viding these children with adequate educational
22 facilities?

23 At the present time, under the present
24 structure we have 35 to 40 children per classroom.
25 Many of these children attend half day sessions.

1 We have a drop-out rate here in the City
2 of Newark for high school groups, a drop-out of
3 35 percent, and this is not my figure. This is a
4 figure that was submitted by Mayor Addonizio and
5 in requesting Urban Renewal funds.

6 What provisions have you made for these
7 children? You are creating another problem here.
8 You are declaring one area blighted and you are
9 moving to blight other areas.

10 Now, gentlemen, you asked me my name.
11 You asked me my address. And for the record I
12 would like to know where each one of you gentlemen
13 reside.

14 COMMISSIONER COCUZZA: Mr. Walker we
15 are listening. You will continue please.

16 MR. WALKER: Yes I will, but once
17 again I ask you if you have the privilege of asking
18 me my residence I also should have the privilege
19 of asking you yours.

20 COMMISSIONER COCUZZA: The reason for
21 that request is very obvious, and it should be to
22 you as well as to everybody else. At all our
23 meetings conducted here we always ask the name
24 and the address of the one who speaks, and whom
25 they represent, whether in a public hearing such as

1 this or a Public Hearing that we hold on other
2 purposes. That is simply a request which is
3 ordinary in our Planning Board.

4 MR. JAMES WALKER: I agree with you
5 sir, but once again I ask you where do you reside.
6 Because I would like to know whom you represent.
7 Because I cannot see how you could adequately
8 represent me having no vested interest in the City
9 of Newark.

10 COMMISSIONER COCUZZA: You will continue
11 with the assurance that I --

12 MR. JAMES WALKER: I cannot hear you.
13 Would you speak louder.

14 CHAIRMAN COCUZZA: Please continue with
15 the assurance that you are speaking to a taxpayer.
16 Please continue.

17 MR. JAMES WALKER: Well sir, you may be
18 a taxpayer but I question the validity of Mr. Booker
19 serving on this Board. Mr. Booker happens to
20 reside in the City of Scotch Plains. I cannot
21 understand him being appointed to a Board that must
22 displace people where he has no vested interest in.

23 COMMISSIONER COCUZZA: You will please
24 continue.

25 MR. JAMES WALKER: I am speaking -- you

1 know, this is germane to your Urban Renewal
2 Problem, because it says that we must have fair
3 representation, and fair representation cannot be
4 granted where a person does not reside in the City
5 of Newark.

6 COMMISSIONER COCUZZA: Are you through?

7 MR. JAMES WALKER: No, I am not through.

8 COMMISSIONER COCUZZA: You must remember
9 that all of this transcript will be studied by the
10 Planning Board.

11 MR. JAMES WALKER: Pardon me sir?

12 COMMISSIONER COCUZZA: All of the trans-
13 script will be studied by the Planning Board.

14 MR. JAMES WALKER: Well studied, yes, but
15 we have found that studied means very little in
16 the City of Newark. We have had many types of
17 study on Urban Renewal and we have seen it railroad-
18 ed. I am talking about things that are germane
19 to Urban Renewal, to this Blight Hearing. Now,
20 we have had many hearings. And whether they are
21 partial or not I would not say.

22 Now, getting back to the point at hand
23 now, gentlemen, you sit there, and many of you I
24 believe deep down in your hearts are honest, but
25 some of you I question the honesty of, of some of

1 the people on the Planning Board, because consi-
2 dering, considering the uprooting and the uprooting
3 of the many families are you actually concerned
4 with where the people could go?

5 Mr. Danzig said, and I happen to have
6 had a great deal to do with Mr. Danzig about seven
7 or eight years ago, Mr. Danzig was so little aware
8 of the problems of the City of Newark that his
9 Planning Board, or his department, did not know
10 that there was nothing like two million dollars
11 floating around begging for housing in the City of
12 Newark, and he stands there and he puts on one of
13 his experts to locate the money. And I am not sure
14 that that money was ever located, because I see no
15 evidence of it.

16 Now, once again, the educational facilities
17 here. In educational facilities here, in recent
18 Board issue that has come up in this chamber, you
19 have shown the educational department has shown,
20 that the educational facilities are inadequate, but
21 you gentlemen here are considering uprooting 50 to
22 70 thousand people, and creating another problem.
23 You are really moving to destroy the City of Newark.
24 Because gentlemen when you say that you are doing
25 this in the interest of better facilities in the City

1 of Newark, you are really moving to destroy Newark.
2 You are moving to destroy it.

3 You have done many things here. You have
4 in your initial meeting denied the press coverage
5 here. Last night, I suppose, on advice of legal
6 counsel you reconsidered this matter, and frankly
7 I would say on the basis of that that you have been
8 utterly discriminatory in your moods here. That
9 evening, your Chair, your Chairman, your Uncle Tom,
10 moved here to disqualify a gentleman. He asked
11 you here on the floor last evening if you have a
12 truly preconceived plan for the hearing, and you
13 stated no. Under the rules of the land, if you
14 gentlemen will observe the U. N. if the government
15 will observe parliamentary procedure, I am certain
16 that you, the Board can. But you refuse to do it.
17 You had a man arrested, and he happens to be in
18 court at the present time.

19 We state here that if you are not going to
20 be fair in a situation in public, how can we expect
21 you to be fair in a situation dealing with thousands
22 of others in private.

23 I say one thing, gentlemen, and I say this
24 to you, that one way or the other you must take into
25 consideration what is happening here. You must take

27

1 it into consideration, what is happening here. You
2 scheduled a meeting where all people interested in
3 blight hearing could be heard, knowing full well
4 that the people who want to be heard are gainfully
5 employed and cannot be here. Many of them are
6 gainfully employed cannot be here, and you who are
7 being paid by our tax dollars sit here this morning
8 and they have families to support, the very same
9 families that you hope to uproute. They cannot
10 afford to take time from their jobs. They do one
11 thing, and they must work. This is once again a
12 preconceived plan to disenfranchise the little
13 man.

14 You sit here and how can you say that
15 this is a fair and open hearing to discuss blight
16 when those concerned are not here?

17 As I look in your faces I see one thing.
18 I see one thing. utter disregard for human values.
19 We are not fighting for civil rights. We are here
20 fighting for human rights, human rights, and
21 frankly gentlemen I don't think that you have one
22 ounce of decency within your bones, because you
23 cannot conceive of human rights. Because as I turn
24 to the expert over here, who happens to be a paid
25 expert, where does this gentleman, who once again

1 is planning to dislocate 50 to 75 thousand people
2 -- is he a resident of the City of Newark? Or is
3 he giving his opinion, or does he provide an
4 opinion, an unbiased opinion? No.

5 The masses that may be have stated that
6 we want this land, we want to box the niggers into
7 a particular area so that they will never be able
8 to elect an official in the City of Newark. But
9 we know what to do.

10 I look at you, and I have a son who is
11 fighting in Viet Nam, who was recently wounded, and
12 I wonder should he be there. He is protecting your
13 interest. He is protecting my interest. And he
14 is protecting the interest of all. And yet I
15 wonder the rate of people being wounded and killed
16 in Viet Nam to protect you gentlemen sitting on
17 this rostrum. I wonder if any black child knows
18 what he is doing. I really wonder. When we sit
19 here, when your children are in college and when
20 my child can never be able to go to college because
21 number one you have to provide us with adequate
22 education so that my child cannot never attempt
23 to attend medical school that you attempting to
24 build in our community. And I sit here and wonder
25 if the wounds that he received were worth it. I

1 know that they are not.

2 I also am a veteran of the past war, and
3 I volunteered the day after we declared war on
4 Japan. As I sit here today I would not volunteer
5 to cross the street for this government. We have
6 a role in our family that none of us has ever been
7 drafted. I hope that my son's children, if he is
8 fortunate enough to have children, can examine what
9 you gentlemen do today and point up that this is
10 not your country. Number one, when we speak of
11 fighting for civil rights, it is not something that
12 we have to fight for. Up in the council chamber
13 we are deserving of civil rights. And this is
14 something that we do not have to fight for civil
15 rights. A citizen does not have to fight for civil
16 rights. The council should provide for these rights,
17 and what you are telling us, that I have to fight
18 for civil rights, and that a 1964 amendment has
19 to be provided, that I am not a citizen, and if I
20 am not a citizen then I cannot be in your army.

21 You talk about society. The Irish-
22 Scotch came to this country to become Irish Americans,
23 the Frenchman comes to this country and he becomes
24 a French-American, the Italian comes to this
25 country and he becomes an Italian-American. Now

1 when negroes were brought here they became negroes,
2 just negroes. And I state here that it is about
3 time that we, and my brothers behind me here, start
4 examining what you have done, what you have
5 established, and I say one thing, that we are not
6 workers, and until you give us our human rights
7 we cannot ever be citizens of this country.

8 Now, you stand here gentlemen this
9 morning, and he told us that he went in and
10 examined many buildings that needed repair in this
11 area. Well, I happen to know that your inspection
12 department does not function 90 percent of the time,
13 and I could tell you some of the locations that
14 they're supposed to inspect each morning. They
15 have coffee when they are supposed to be out here
16 really looking in buildings.

17 We have health standards established
18 here in the City of Newark. Would you tell us now
19 that all of these buildings are blighted. But in
20 the past what have you done about examining these
21 things and asking the absentee landlords clear up
22 some of the matters? Nothing. So some day
23 now, with something like 70 to 80 million dollars
24 coming into the City of Newark, you make a sudden
25 decision that all these things are blighted, a

1 sudden decision. You know that they were blighted
2 years past but you did not give a damn. You really
3 did not care. But because before they reached this
4 stage you could have made some sort of a suggestion
5 or even warned these people to make repairs.

6 Your Planning Board, your Board of
7 Health and many of your City agencies have not
8 provided the services to the people. They have
9 not provided services to the people.

10 You sit there and in many instances you
11 smile because you know deep down in your hearts
12 this is true. Now, I am interested because I
13 have talked to some of the people from your Board
14 of Health on Sunday morning being at 11:15 A.M.
15 sitting down with five cars having coffee. This
16 is the type of thing that we provided for with
17 our taxes. And now, you sit here and tell me
18 that this gentleman over here has gone out and he
19 has obtained full information that all of these
20 buildings are blighted. We would like to know
21 when did he go out, when the hell did he go out
22 there. Many of the committee sitting here have
23 never been. You walk down the street and you
24 look at a building and you say this one needs to
25 go. So the next thing you know you move your

1 bulldozer in there. You don't care about human
2 lives, the only thing you care about is the
3 95 million dollars that can come into the City of
4 Newark. You really don't care.

5 I did not come here as a expert. Of
6 course I am not an expert, I am a human being con-
7 cerned not only with the black people but with
8 you sitting here, because somewhere along the
9 line you must answer to your deus. And as you
10 stop and look at your lives and say to yourselves
11 have you honestly provided all the people with
12 opportunities. And you talk about the buildings
13 that you know was put up here in the City of Newark,
14 and you talk about the Collonade, the Hallmark
15 and the rest of the buildings on Mt. Prospect
16 Avenue, knowing full well that people in this area
17 could never move in there where the rents start
18 at \$174. per month and go to \$350., and you know
19 damn well that none of us who are being displaced
20 can afford to pay that kind of money.

21 And now, the Newark Star Ledger building,
22 you cleared that land and suddenly a building went
23 up, but no housing. I could take you around the
24 City here and everywhere I close my eyes there is
25 another building lot. You have lots of land vacant,

1 for something like a year or a year and a half, or
2 two years, and you're talking about building. So
3 where do the people who have lived in those build-
4 ings, where have they gone? Or is this another
5 pre-conceived plan that you must clear the land
6 and to let them get out of the City of Newark.
7 Every morning when we look around we see bulldozers
8 there clearing other pieces of property. Did you
9 ever stop to think what happens to the people,
10 where do they go, where do they live? Are you
11 concerned with the children sleeping? Or, are
12 you honestly concerned with -- and tell me, you
13 hold your head down -- but honestly can you look
14 public in the eye and hold your head up? That's
15 right sir, hold your head up are you really con-
16 cerned, are you concerned, are you really concerned.
17 And what we see of in the past assures us that you
18 don't care. You really don't care. The gentleman
19 who spoke kindly to me, he really does not care.
20 He is being paid that salary. He will take that
21 salary and he will leave for Short Hills, to
22 Madison, or wherever it may be and the only real
23 thing he knows about Newark is when he comes into
24 Newark on the bus or on the train in the morning
25 and he would say look at what those niggers done,

1 Look what they have done to their property.

2 Knowing that we may own the property. And many,
3 many of you are in the same position. You know
4 nothing about the City of Newark, and if you are
5 honest you will say so.

6 We know. We live with these conditions.
7 We live with the roaches, with the bedbugs, the
8 rats. We live with them on a daily basis. And
9 you say well hell, we are not going to take care
10 of your property. Why should we. We paid you
11 too much money for what you got now. Why should
12 we take care of the property.

13 You talk about blighted. YOU have
14 blighted it. We did not. It is your property.
15 It was you. You had the right. You had the right
16 to go in there and make some sort of repairs. But
17 no, I live in a building where I pay exorbitant
18 rent, and look at what I am getting. I have a
19 ceiling that is falling down. I called the Board
20 of Health, and they have not sent anybody yet.
21 And yet I am paying top rent. Top rent. And I
22 know full well that you are not going to do anything
23 about it. You don't care. YOU really don't care.

24 What does he know about the ceiling in
25 the bathroom falling? He knows nothing about it

1 at all. How could he know about the halls and
2 the things falling? He knows nothing about it
3 at all. And your Health Department -- recently
4 we had to go make a complaint about this woman
5 who was living in the house that was rat-infested
6 he went in there, turned on the light, and the
7 rats came a bunch as they crossed the place. He
8 called your Health Department, and they sent no
9 one out. We went to the welfare department and
10 they were not aware of this situation. And they
11 said, well, there is nothing we could do. We went
12 into a house that has no bathroom, and there are
13 four children which is against your ordinance.
14 He had to go to the welfare department and teach
15 them how to read their own manual because they did
16 not know. And I was there, and a gentleman over
17 there has to be taught somewhere along the line
18 how to read what he is about. Because he does not
19 know. Mr. Hoover did not know. He could under-
20 stand yet he know that he is a different person.
21 Because he has been brain-washed over the years.
22 He is not a man. Because had I been in that place,
23 with the knowledge that I have been faced with I
24 suppose that this would be something that I would
25 care about and someone would know about it this

1 morning because I would have killed myself. And
2 gentlemen, you, I don't expect you to do anything
3 to me. You are here to perpetuate a society, and
4 we understand the society that you are to perpetuate.
5 But once again, the negro, or the black man here
6 in the City of Newark has reached something like
7 50 percent of the population, and we understand
8 what you are trying to do here, you are trying to
9 keep that backward, you are trying to put a whole
10 office and many buildings too, and now, you are
11 trying to do all of these things, but with a
12 society and with perpetuating the society, and in
13 perpetuating the society you hope that in 1970 to
14 once again steamroller in the black people. But
15 we are here to tell you that this will never
16 happen. That this is the last time for this.

17 Now, you tell us that you are doing this
18 in the name of civic pride, organization or
19 reconstruction committee, we know it is not true,
20 and Mr. Richardson pointed out last night you
21 are throwing a noose around the black community
22 here in the City of Newark. You are narrowing it
23 down. Now, with the highways, and with the
24 Garden State Parkway all and all within the noose,
25 and there is only one thing left to do now, get the

1 beam and throw the noose over it, and that beam
2 that you hope to do this with is political. You
3 hope to draw this tight.

4 I would dare say that after you have
5 come through with all the highways and the rest
6 of your Urban Redevelopment that you will then
7 attempt to stick in another project and once again
8 narrow the field. We understand this. And of
9 course if you at this time approve this blight
10 hearing we will, as we have recently stated, we
11 will stand in the streets and in front of the
12 bulldozers and if necessary throw our children in
13 front of them. Of course this is deadly,
14 because if the parents could sacrifice then we
15 as black people here are prepared to make some
16 sacrifice.

17 You say that it would cause a loss of
18 life. And with the existing structure as it
19 stands at the present time I have no life. I have
20 nothing. I am only a part of a man because as you
21 see me I am only part of a man. You have provided
22 me with lack of opportunity, jobwise. You tell
23 me to go out and get some training and you will
24 have a job. We know this to be a lie because we
25 saw what happened to Mr. Wilbur Parker. He has

1 prepared himself and he is ready for the job now.
2 So we know this. Its all right if you are half
3 prepared now why insist upon this structure that
4 is half licked. You may as well die and die as
5 men. And I think we are prepared to do this. This
6 is the one thing that your little minds cannot
7 conceive. The people have reached the stage that
8 they are prepared to die, and you see it here.

9 At one time we were afraid of the police
10 department. That day ain't here any more. We are
11 not afraid of the police department. You could put
12 us in jail, but for everyone you put in the jail
13 there will be another one to take his place, and
14 when we run out of men and when we run out of the
15 women and when we run out of the children then by
16 that time you may run out of jails. And you know,
17 the condition that exists here at the present time
18 are no different than those that exist in
19 Mississippi, the only difference is that you have
20 trained dogs here. But we expected dogs also. But
21 here you see when you set your dogs, and you have
22 trained pups, you will start to come back and you
23 you keep on coming back, and in the final analysis
24 before it is over if you kill one of us then some
25 of you too must die. Some of you too must die. We

are only asking here that you provide justice so that this thing will never arise. No one wants to fight, no one wants to die, but if we must die we will.

Mr. Ellis out there some time ago stated that upon taking something away from the community from a minority group, which we are no longer in minority, we are now a majority here in the City of Newark, that you must put something in its place. You tell us now that you are about to ready to move and that you will give us 570 new dwelling and I say here 570 dwellings, or 1,000, 1,200, or 1,500 is only a drop in the bucket. You must actually sit down and use your office with good intent. We don't say that a medical school is a necessary thing here in the City of Newark, but we do say that before you have a medical school that we must have housing for our people. Mr. Danzig stated, you know, that we have made great plans to provide housing here in the City of Newark. You know this is a lie. We know it is a lie, and the people here know it is a lie. If you are really speaking in terms of truth, when you destroy dwellings you must put up other dwellings in its place. You are talking in terms of a medical com-

plex. And Mr. Danzig says that when you have housing you will have better jobs for the people in the community. What about our educational system? The only jobs that any of our people could ever hope for is janitorial jobs. Janitorial jobs, and he knows this also. Mr. Danzig has stated over the period of years that he is a friend of the black people. Yes, he was a friend of the black people when he did not have that 35 or 40 thousand dollar job and with that interest to protect. He came up the hill, and if I remember correctly Mr. Danzig was a product of Prince Street and he has gone a long way to disassociate himself from where he comes.

I say this here, that no man who is a great man can disassociate himself from his past. He can never disassociate himself from his past. Because as long as one man remains at the bottom of the ladder, Mr. Danzig is also threatened because that man will rise up one day and pull him by the leg and pull him back down into the pitfalls of hell. And gentlemen, this also goes for you. You are not overly protected in your position at the present time, because as it stands right now the day will soon come when you think

1 you are being fully protected all hell will
2 break out, and there will be no place you could
3 hide. And there will be no place to hide.

4 You know, when things start and riots
5 break out, as they broke out last night in three
6 different places, and as we have heard one of our
7 councilmen say that when a riot breaks out I'll
8 stop it, and you know damn well that no Uncle
9 Tom could stop nothing. You could not stop even
10 going from here to there. He cannot stop us from
11 going to sleep in the council chambers. Now, how
12 can he attempt to stop a headless mob. He can't
13 attempt to do a thing.

14 Now, there are many things that you are
15 hoping to provide for us. Shopping centers? We
16 have all of that. You are not going to give us
17 much credit for that anyhow. And you are not
18 going to give us any of the construction work.
19 You are not going to give us any of the contracts
20 under this Urban Renewal, and of course we are
21 so far behind in any of the other big cities that
22 we have not made any provision for us to come in
23 to some of the construction work. You are not
24 thinking along these terms. You are thinking
25 about the rest of the whole time and giving us

1 nothing. But we pay taxes in this City, and we
2 are going to get some of the benefits from it. We
3 are going to get many of the benefits. And one of
4 the benefits we are going to get and that we need
5 right now is housing. We are going to get housing.
6 Before you are going to do anything on this here
7 thing you are going to give us housing. You are
8 going to give us housing, and it won't be this
9 1,700 units or 1,900 families, because the 1,700
10 units would not even take care of the about five
11 thousand right now. And as of December in the
12 City of Newark you did not have four available
13 apartments in the City of Newark. Now, how in the
14 hell are you going to provide housing for 1,700
15 families, and all of the housing that Mr. Danzig
16 states is under construction is not sufficient?
17 And we are talking about the black man who has
18 one, two, three, four and five children. Mr.
19 Danzig has not said a thing about this. He has
20 not said a thing about that. Now, we understand
21 that many of the buildings have been destroyed,
22 and when I say destroyed you may as well have taken
23 a bomb and leveled them. You may as well taken a
24 bomb and leveled them because the same thing
25 displaced the people. What provision has been made

1 for these people? Mr. Danzig honestly did not
2 state here, and he is talking in terms of the
3 senior citizens, and you know it is with everybody.
4 And he is putting out 1,200 units for senior
5 citizens. And I say gentlemen here, I say here,
6 that before you could think about building a
7 medical school here in the City of Newark you are
8 going to build housing.

9 COMMISSIONER COCUZZA: May I interrupt?
10 Your thirty minutes are up. You have an additional
11 ten minutes to sum up -- please.

12 MR. JAMES WALKER: Yes. In summation
13 you know we could talk about blight hearings,
14 about experts, and once again I am speaking and
15 I am not an expert, not an expert in Planning,
16 redevelopment, urban renewal, but I believe I am
17 an expert in living, in human decency. And I say
18 here that if you don't give us housing in this
19 City of Newark prior to your Medical College, that
20 your Essex County College, that blood will run
21 down the streets of Newark, your blood and my
22 blood, and I state this. It will be a matter that
23 you cannot control, because as you displace people
24 as you displace people and they have nowhere to
25 go they will have one avenue to seek justice

1 through, and this is you. And I will tell you
2 many of you say that I live out of the City of
3 Newark, well, I agree with you and hope that you
4 assess them for their action when a riot does
5 break out, because I won't be able to do anything
6 about it, I doubt that you will. I hate to see
7 a riot, because I feel here that you have within
8 your power the opportunity to do something con-
9 structive for the City of Newark. Newark has
10 become a model city, such as New Haven has in the
11 past, but if you attempt to steamroller this you
12 will be a black mark against the urban cities.
13 Thank you.

14 COMMISSIONER COCUZZA: Mr. Walker the
15 Chair is very much impressed by your human concern.
16 Thank you very much.

17 The next speaker for the Housing
18 Authority is Mr. Samuel Warrence. It is now
19 11:00 o'clock.
20
21
22
23
24
25

Sect. II
Book 2

1 IN THE MATTER OF THE BLIGHT :
2 HEARING, :
3 RE: MEDICAL SCHOOL RENEWAL : TRANSCRIPT OF PROCEEDINGS
4 PROJECT N.J.R.-196 :
5 ----- :
6

7 TRANSCRIPT of Proceedings of the above-mentioned
8 matter, reported stenographically by HEYWOOD WAGA, a Notary
9 Public and Certified Shorthand Reporter of the State of New
10 Jersey, at the City Hall, Newark, New Jersey, Council
11 Chambers, on Tuesday, June 13, 1967, commencing at 10:00 in
12 the forenoon.
13

14 B E F O R E : CENTRAL PLANNING BOARD
15 JOSEPH A. COCUZZA, Acting Chairman
16 FREDERICK W. FEDERICI, JR.
17 VINCENT CORRADO
18 DIRECTOR HARRY G. McDOWELL
19 MATTHEW D'ALESSIO
20 JOSEPH J. BRADLEY
21

22 WINARD AND WINARD, C.S.R.'S
23 24 Commerce Street
24 Newark, New Jersey
25 BY: HEYWOOD WAGA, C.S.R.

1 CHAIRMAN COCUZZA: Mr. Warrence, you
2 have thirty minutes to make the presentation.
3 It is now 11:05. Please begin. You have thir-
4 ty minutes.

5 DIRECTOR WARRENCE: My name is Samuel
6 Warrence. I'm Director of Relocation for the
7 Housing Authority of the City of Newark, and
8 have been in this post for the past seventeen
9 years. I have been a resident of Newark for
10 thirty-one years.

11 I've been in the field of Urban Renewal,
12 Housing and Public Administration for the past
13 twenty-seven years. I have served as a member
14 of the National Relocation Committee of the
15 National Association of Housing and Redevelop-
16 ment Officials for six years, and two of those
17 six years I was the National Chairman of the
18 Relocation Committee. I've also been a member
19 of the Faculty Department of Economics at
20 Rutgers University for twenty-one years.

21 Mr. Chairman and members of the Central
22 Planning Board:

23 The relocation of site residents will be
24 a very important part of the Medical School
25 Project. This work will be done by the Relo-

1 cation Division of the Newark Housing Author-
2 ity, which is the official relocation agency
3 of the City.

4 In carrying out relocation, it is our
5 goal to improve the housing of every displaced
6 family. With few exceptions, this is accom-
7 plished. Before relocation, there is always
8 a good deal of apprehension about it but,
9 after relocation, there are few complaints.

10 For many years, Congress has improved
11 the requirements and increased the funds for
12 relocation in the interest of protecting fam-
13 ilies and businesses to be displaced. The
14 United States Department of Housing and Urban
15 Development supervises relocation operations
16 to be sure that they meet the Federal require-
17 ments. These requirements have always been
18 met in Newark and they will be met in the
19 Medical School Project.

20 Recently, by the passage of Chapter 79
21 of the Laws of 1967 of New Jersey, the sub-
22 stance of the Federal relocation requirements
23 has been made State law. As a result it be-
24 comes obligatory for the Housing Authority to
25 apply the highest standards so that it will

1 create the greatest advantage for the people.

2 The federal requirements for relocation
3 operations are specific and extensive. The text
4 of these regulations and pertinent legislation
5 have been filed with the Central Planning Board
6 in the Relocation Exhibits. Included also, in
7 the Relocation Exhibits, are the Relocation Plan,
8 the organization of the Relocation Division, sur-
9 vey reports, resource estimates, housing standards,
10 inspection forms, notification letters, financial
11 assistance forms, site management operations, the
12 relocation of businesses, and so on. In fact,
13 the Relocation Exhibits give complete details on
14 the total relocation policies, procedures and
15 practices.

16 Briefly, I will try to summarize the es-
17 sential features of the relocation program.

18 Every family is notified individually and
19 in writing about the project and its effect on
20 them, long before they are expected to move.
21 Their rights under the program and the adminis-
22 trative and financial assistance that is avail-
23 able to them are explained in writing and verbal-
24 ly.

25 The characteristics of each family are

1 determined with special reference to family size
2 and income so that it is known what they require
3 in dwelling size and rent.

4 At the same time, the Relocation Division
5 maintains a current listing of vacancies in the
6 City indexed by size and rent. Only decent, safe
7 and sanitary dwellings are included in this
8 listing. Substandard units are eliminated by
9 prior inspection of all vacancies. By these
10 means, each family may be referred to a series
11 of suitable dwellings until it finds one that it
12 is satisfied with.

13 If a family to be displaced is found to
14 have a special problem, Community Service workers
15 on the Housing Authority staff are available to
16 help in solving the problem or to refer the fam-
17 ily to existing agencies and institutions
18 equipped to give help.

19 When the displaced family moves, its mov-
20 ing expenses are paid and it is reimbursed for
21 any loss of property caused by the move. Similar
22 payments are made to businesses and other non-
23 residential site occupants.

24 In those cases where there are no vacan-
25 cies available at rents which the family can af-

1 ford, the family moves into a higher rent apart-
2 ment and the difference in rent is made up by
3 Relocation Adjustment Payments.

4 In summary, families displaced from sub-
5 standard dwellings will move into better housing
6 in better surroundings. Families displaced from
7 standard housing will move into standard housing
8 in a less blighted neighborhood.

9 Home owners will be paid in cash the ap-
10 praised value of their property for public ac-
11 quisition which is more than they can get under
12 any other circumstances. In a private sale, be-
13 cause mortgage financing is not readily available
14 in blighted areas, they would have to sell on
15 credit with a low down payment or they would
16 have to accept a very low price for a cash sale,
17 if such a sale was at all possible.

18 A preliminary survey of the Medical
19 School site was made by the Relocation Division
20 in March of this year. The population of the
21 Area was 3,163 persons, including 730 families
22 and 381 individuals. According to the 1960
23 United States Census, the population of the Area
24 7 years ago was 5,530 persons, including 1,183
25 families and 560 individuals. This population

1 loss of 43 per cent shows that 2,367 more per-
2 sons left the Area than came into it during this
3 period. This confirms the blight and deterior-
4 ation of the Area.

5 Where will the 730 displaced families be
6 relocated? Of course, vacancies existing at any
7 given time are the primary resource for reloca-
8 tion. Right now, there are about 4,500 vacant
9 rental dwellings in the City and more than 3,000
10 of these vacancies are decent, safe and sanitary.
11 In addition, about 20,000 dwellings are vacated
12 every year in Newark and most of these dwellings
13 will be suitable for use in relocation. For low-
14 income families, about 1,400 vacancies will occur
15 in the low-rent housing projects and all these
16 vacancies are standard housing with top priority
17 going to displaced families.

18 Also, let me say that turnover in dwellings
19 is a very stable resource. One family in five
20 moves every year, year after year, in the country
21 as a whole, in other cities and in Newark. There
22 are many causes for these moves. There are
23 natural causes such as death, divorce, marriage,
24 births. There are economic causes such as in-
25 come and employment changes. There are free

1 choice moves to find better or more suitable
2 accommodations.

3 Ample resources will be available for
4 the relocation of 730 displaced families in exist-
5 ing housing in addition to the new dwellings now
6 being developed in Newark.

7 What effect will relocation have on the
8 neighborhoods in which the displaced families
9 are relocated? As we all know, schools and
10 other facilities in some sections of Newark have
11 been suddenly overcrowded by population move-
12 ments. Investigation will show that this has
13 occurred only when large, young families of in-
14 migrants or other free-choice movers have re-
15 placed small, elderly families. The composition
16 of families to be displaced from the Medical
17 School site is fairly normal, without excessive
18 size or extreme youth. Moreover, the impact of
19 730 families in scattered vacancies is small com-
20 pared to the impact that has sometimes resulted
21 from the 20,000 per year turnover movers. In any
22 case, obviously moving cannot be prohibited and
23 the only solution is to adjust to change and
24 develop adequate safeguards so that families are
25 moved to decent quarters.

The Relocation Division has more than 17 years experience and, during that time, it has relocated 12,000 families without serious difficulty or undue hardship. In addition to relocation from public housing sites and urban renewal areas of the Housing Authority, the services of the Relocation Division have been used by the New Jersey State Highway Department, the State Division of Veterans Housing, the Essex County Highway Commission, the Newark Board of Education and the City of Newark.

We are justifiably proud of our record. More than 93 per cent of the families we have relocated have been moved into better housing at rents they can afford. This is 12 per cent higher than the national average. On the basis of our past performance, we are confident that we can relocate the occupants of the Medical School site to the general satisfaction of all concerned.

Thank you, gentlemen. I present this in evidence.

CHAIRMAN COCUZZA: Thank you very much.

The next speaker is Colonel Hassan. Will Colonel Hassan please come up. I see no questions.

1 A VOICE: Well, this is pertinent to what
2 he was talking about.

3 CHAIRMAN COCUZZA: You may do so after.

4 A VOICE: I would like to know how long
5 do they substitute rent for families that move
6 into a higher bracket apartment. How long? I
7 think this should be answered. He said that
8 they --

9 A VOICE: It is a public hearing. He has
10 a right to answer it.

11 CHAIRMAN COCUZZA: After the meeting will
12 you --

13 A VOICE: I would like to go into the
14 record, sir. I would like this to go into the
15 record. They say that they substituted rent.
16 For how long a period of time?

17 CHAIRMAN COCUZZA: Please remember, I
18 wish to review with all of you the purpose of
19 this meeting, that it is to hear your comments,
20 whether it be by the Housing Authority or by
21 you gentlemen and ladies.

22 Will Colonel Hassan please come to the
23 mike.

24 MR. MOORE: It was agreed we would be
25 able to choose our speakers as we so desired.

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If you are not aware, I would ask the Board members to so advise you.

CHAIRMAN COCUZZA: I think you might like to have the Colonel.

COLONEL HASSAN: The time will come.

(The following is transcribed out of sequence.)

CHAIRMAN COCUZZA: The next speaker will be Deputy Chief Barres of the Police Department. Will you please give your full name to the reporter and where you reside and who you represent.

The Chair wishes to remind you you have thirty minutes for your presentation. If you need an additional ten minutes for summation, you may have it. Please begin. It is now 11:36.

DEPUTY CHIEF BARRES: My name is Anthony Barres. I'm a resident of the City of Newark.

A VOICE: Address.

CHAIRMAN COCUZZA: Your address, please.

DEPUTY CHIEF BARRES: Director Spina has asked me to represent the Newark Police Department here today.

A VOICE: Address.

CHAIRMAN COCUZZA: Pardon me, Mr. Barres.

1 Would you give your address.

2 DEPUTY CHIEF BARRES: 157 Lafayette
3 Street.

4 A VOICE: Very good.

5 CHAIRMAN COCUZZA: Thank you very much.

6 DEPUTY CHIEF BARRES: Director Spina has
7 asked me to represent the Newark Police Depart-
8 ment here today. I believe that I was selected
9 because I am the Deputy Chief in charge of the
10 Administrative Division which includes keeping
11 all the records and statistics pertaining to
12 police problems in the City.

13 My background gives me some justification
14 for expressing an opinion in these matters. I
15 am a member of the Police Department since 1940.
16 To reach my present rank, I qualified in five
17 promotional examinations. I hold a Bachelor's
18 degree from Columbia College. In addition, I
19 have studied in specialized police areas at
20 Northwestern, Baruch and Rutgers Colleges.

21 Previous to my present assignment, I was
22 the Night Detective Supervisor for the City so
23 that I can honestly say that I have a first-hand
24 familiarity with the problems in the Medical
25 Center Urban Renewal Project area.

Now, insofar as the Medical Center Urban Renewal Project, N. J. R-196 is concerned, I speak from personal knowledge and experience, and from an analysis of the statistical records of the Newark Police Department relating to the need for police services in this area.

There is a concentration of close to 3,200 people in this area which comprises 3/10ths of a per cent of the total city acreage, and within which more than 65 per cent of the housing is sub-standard. In addition, there are 25 buildings which have been abandoned. Some were partially destroyed by fire, and six were totally destroyed by fire. These abandoned buildings have not been boarded up. There are also 57 vacant lots, which are covered with broken bottles, abandoned automobiles and scrap material.

It is the experience of the ranking officers of this Police Department, including the Police Director and myself, as well as that of Police Administrators generally throughout the Country, that such physical conditions of property as just detailed, and which are the conditions in the Medical Center Urban Renewal

1 Project, create hazardous living conditions for
2 both the adults and children in this area, and
3 increase the need for police services out of
4 proportion to the percentage of population and
5 land area involved.

6 With only 3/10ths of one per cent of the
7 land area of the city, and only 8/10ths of one
8 per cent of the city population, this area ac-
9 counts for: 2.6 per cent of all motor vehicle
10 deaths; 1.1 per cent of all motor vehicle acci-
11 dents; 2.2 per cent of all narcotic law viola-
12 tions; 3.1 per cent of all murders; 1.3 per cent
13 of all rapes; 1.4 per cent of all robberies;
14 1.7 per cent of all aggravated assaults; 1.0 per
15 cent of all burglaries.

16 Of the reported violations of the Nar-
17 cotic Drug Laws, this area accounted for 2.2
18 per cent, almost three times which is called
19 for population-wise, and seven times what the
20 area average would call for. The report of the
21 President's Advisory Commission on Narcotic and
22 Drug Abuse points out that, "Most known drug
23 abusers in the United States are in the lower
24 social and economic levels of our society. They
25 are the frustrated, the hopeless, and the mal-

1 adjusted. They fear or resent society and seek
2 to escape from it and from its pressures. In
3 large part, they are concentrated in a few large
4 metropolitan areas."

5 You must, of course, understand that these
6 statistics are based upon the number of crimes
7 known to the Police.

8 The actual amount of crime which exists
9 in an area significantly is greater.

10 At this time, I would like to submit
11 seven charts which are here to provide specific
12 data regarding my summarization. These charts
13 are for the members of the Board. These statis-
14 tics show that this is a comparison of propor-
15 tionate offenses in the area as compared to the
16 City. The result is a spilling over of anti-
17 social action to the adjacent areas, causing a
18 need for increased police service in the ad-
19 joining residential blocks. The lack of off
20 street parking facilities in the area clogs the
21 narrow streets, creates congestion and causes de-
22 lay in the movement of police and emergency ve-
23 hicles. This accounts for the increased hazard
24 of vehicular and pedestrian accidents which is
25 clearly indicated by the high percentage of ac-

cidents in this area as compared to the rest of the City.

Unquestionably, as the data indicates, the extent of substandard housing in the area attracted persons in the lower social and economic levels of the community, forces conditions, situations and opportunities for anti-social acts. If this area is declared blighted and the project is consummated, there will be, in my opinion, a reduction in the need for police services in the area. This is more increased manpower for other more important assignments in the area. The end result of the completion of this project, in addition to others in progress, will effect a reduction in the operating expense of the Police Department. This would come about by a reduction in the cost for police service and the reduction in the assignment of police officers to respond and take the required action.

In my opinion, the definition of blighted areas applies to this area. The data furnished clearly indicates that the conditions in this area are detrimental to the safety, health, morale and welfare of the community.

1 The other night at a previous meeting,
2 many of the speakers here referred to Council-
3 men Turner and West as examples of two fine men
4 that come from the Central Ward. They are out-
5 standing men and they are worthy of the highest
6 praise. But I say that they achieved success
7 in spite of their environment, not because of it.
8 The Central Ward was a handicap which they over-
9 came. That's all.

10 CHAIRMAN COCUZZA: Thank you very much,
11 Chief Barres.

12 The next speaker is Colonel Hassan. Is
13 Colonel Hassan here?

14 A VOICE: Here he is right here.

15 CHAIRMAN COCUZZA: Are you going to take
16 your turn to speak now? Will you please give
17 your name --

18 COLONEL HASSAN: No, sir. Hold it. As
19 having the right to select the speakers to
20 speak behind your experts, we have Mrs. Louise
21 Epperson that is going to be our next speaker.
22 I will speak later. Thank you. She will be
23 right here.

24 CHAIRMAN COCUZZA: Mrs. Louise Epperson,
25 please come to the mike. Please sit down, please

1 sit down.

2 A VOICE: Throw him out. Throw that bum
3 out.

4 CHAIRMAN COCUZZA: Please sit down. Is
5 Mrs. Louise Epperson present?

6 A VOICE: Mrs. Louise Epperson is with
7 Corporation Counsel, Mr. Norman Schiff. She
8 has asked me to respond in her place.

9 CHAIRMAN COCUZZA: I'm sorry. If your
10 comments, sir, are in her behalf and not of your
11 own volition and to speak your mind in her be-
12 half, yes.

13 A VOICE: I am speaking in behalf of Mrs.

14 --

15 CHAIRMAN COCUZZA: Then you are taking
16 her turn.

17 COLONEL HASSAN: Mr. Chairman, Mrs.
18 Epperson at this time is in the office of Mr.
19 Norman Schiff, and this is something that we
20 could not help in the City of Newark. We will
21 select another speaker. We are selecting Mr.
22 Walker to speak in her place.

23 (Applause.)

24 COLONEL HASSAN: In her place.

25 CHAIRMAN COCUZZA: Colonel Hassan, please

1 come to the mike, please. If you choose Mr.
2 Walker to speak in behalf and for Mrs. Epperson,
3 it is permissible. She will then lose her turn
4 to speak.

5 COLONEL HASSAN: As an expert. She will
6 lose her turn as an expert, sir, but as a
7 citizen she will have the right to voice her
8 opinion. This is all we are trying to say.

9 CHAIRMAN COCUZZA: The Chair will not
10 permit that. Mr. Walker may speak for Mrs.
11 Epperson in her behalf only.

12 COLONEL HASSAN: Mr. Chairman, then we
13 request a ten minute recess to get her here.

14 CHAIRMAN COCUZZA: No recess. Please
15 take another speaker.

16 A VOICE: She is with your boss. What do
17 you want us to do?

18 COLONEL HASSAN: Then we are still
19 selecting Mr. Walker. She is with his Honor,
20 the Mayor. If you don't want to give us the
21 time to get Mrs. Epperson from the Mayor's of-
22 fice --

23 CHAIRMAN COCUZZA: One moment, please.
24 In the absence momentarily of Mrs. Epperson you
25 have Mr. Wheeler, Mr. Harris, Mr. Walker and

1 yourself. Could you choose one of those? You
2 also have another speaker.

3 COLONEL HASSAN: If you remember at the
4 meeting last night, you also gave a right to
5 place an expert on the floor at any time. If
6 I may clarify it for you, I am trying to agree
7 with you, if you would just listen for a moment,
8 Mr. Chairman. Fine.

9 At this time, we will select Mr. Walker
10 to speak in the place of Mrs. Epperson. Mrs.
11 Epperson, as a citizen, has the right to demand
12 that she be given permission to speak at a
13 later date, not as an expert. I'm sure you
14 understand this.

15 CHAIRMAN COCUZZA: No individual will be
16 permitted to present his case twice. That is
17 what you are attempting to do. You know better
18 than that.

19 COLONEL HASSAN: That's what you say I
20 am attempting to do. I am trying to be honest
21 and telling you what we are doing. We are
22 choosing Mr. Walker in place of Mrs. Epperson,
23 the expert. Then Mrs. Epperson, the citizen
24 who hasn't spoken, will speak then.

25 CHAIRMAN COCUZZA: Colonel, may I suggest,

1 with your permission, that inasmuch as Mrs.
2 Epperson is not here, I would like then to call
3 upon the next expert from the City, and then
4 you may call, too.

5 COLONEL HASSAN: No, sir. We have a one
6 and one ruling. We definitely can't take that
7 chance.

8 A VOICE: Call up Norman Schiff and see
9 what he says.

10 COLONEL HASSAN: There is one require-
11 ment, that we put two speakers back to back.
12 Thank you. You may present the other speaker
13 from the City and then we will put two speakers
14 back to back.

15 CHAIRMAN COCUZZA: The next speaker for
16 the City is Dr. Haskin, Health Officer, who
17 will speak in behalf of Dr. Weinberg, Director
18 of the City Hospital and for himself.

19 Dr. Haskin, please.

20 MR. WALKER: Point of order, sir, point
21 of order. You are stating that this gentleman
22 will speak --

23 CHAIRMAN COCUZZA: For himself.

24 MR. WALKER: I thought you said in the
25 record at this moment that he will speak in be-

half of someone else.

COLONEL HASSAN: Right. It's in there.
Would you read that back. Would you direct the
Clerk to read that back.

CHAIRMAN COCUZZA: He will speak for
himself.

COLONEL HASSAN: That's not what you
said.

MR. WALKER: Will you direct the Clerk
to read the minutes that he has just taken down
of your statement, please.

CHAIRMAN COCUZZA: Mr. Walker, let's be
reasonable.

MR. WALKER: We are trying to be reason-
able, sir.

CHAIRMAN COCUZZA: The Chairman makes an
error and I will stand by the error. I want to
be corrected and correct myself. Dr. Haskin
will speak for himself only as the Health Of-
ficer. The record will show that Dr. Haskin
will not speak for Dr. Weinberg.

MR. WALKER: Sir, the only thing I am
trying to point up here is, that this is a part
of public record. Sir, will you qualify your-
self as an expert?

1 CHAIRMAN COCUZZA: Dr. Haskin is an ex-
2 pert. He is a Health Officer for the City.

3 MR. WALKER: Once again, this being a
4 part of the public hearing and as you making a
5 valid decision to hold over, this, within the
6 defined laws, we will once again direct you,
7 sir, to request the Clerk to read back your
8 prior statement.

9 CHAIRMAN COCUZZA: The record has been
10 corrected. The record has been corrected and
11 my previous remarks deleted from the record.

12 MR. WALKER: They have been deleted.
13 You have so directed the Clerk. Will you do
14 this, sir?

15 CHAIRMAN COCUZZA: The only speaker who
16 will speak for himself is Dr. Haskin and no one
17 else.

18 MR. WALKER: Sir, I am trying to give
19 you all of the courtesy I hope you give me. I
20 hope you will do the same for me. I have not
21 over-talked you. Could you not attempt to over-
22 talk me. Will you so direct the Clerk, the
23 Court Clerk to strike this, your prior statement
24 from the record, sir.

25 CHAIRMAN COCUZZA: He shall so strike it

from the record.

MR. WALKER: Sir, we will accept the speaker.

CHAIRMAN COCUZZA: Dr. Haskin, give your name and address.

A VOICE: My name is Mr. Mazuka. I have to attend a meeting.

CHAIRMAN COCUZZA: Dr. Haskin, it is now 11:55. You may begin your presentation.

(The following is transcribed out of sequence.)

CHAIRMAN COCUZZA: The next speaker is Mrs. Louise Epperson.

(Applause.)

CHAIRMAN COCUZZA: Will you give your full name and address and who you represent.

MRS. LOUISE EPPERSON: Mr. Chairman, members of the Planning Board, my name is Louise Epperson. I am a resident, a homeowner in the target area. I live at 40 12th Avenue, in Newark.

CHAIRMAN COCUZZA: Thank you very much. I am, for your presentation, and an additional ten minutes for summation. You may begin.

Record, please.

122. PERSON: Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

I realize -- at least I think I do -- that no matter how many minutes I speak or whatsoever that I may say, that you gentlemen have your minds made up. It was made up before this public hearing. Otherwise, it would not have been all the mahoney in the papers.

I am here to tell you that I have worked and struggled very hard and long all of my life. My life savings is in my home. I have went to interview several of the so-called houses for sale in this City at the Irvington lines, and the money that these people are asking for these houses and -- and they are not in half good condition that my present home is in. I have told you before, no matter what anyone says, I don't live with roaches and rats, contrary to what the Police Department says, the Fire Department says and many of my people say.

Now, if there are roaches and rats in our neighborhoods, I'm sure that we caused them to be there because we live there and I'm sure that it is up to the Board of Health. They inspect everything else. They made me fix sidewalks that an

1 Italian doctor owned this house, and had been
2 there forty years with the same sidewalk. The
3 day I moved in I had to put in a new sidewalk.

4 (Applause.)

5 MRS. EPPERSON: I feel as though this has
6 been a long, hard struggle for me as an individual.
7 I come to you asking you to reconsider your plans.
8 Where will our children go to school? Mr. Danzig
9 knows well that there is no one forced together.
10 I have investigated and found out that every low
11 housing in this City, there is a 500 waiting
12 list today, without these 22,000 black people
13 being uprooted out of their homes. No matter
14 what anyone says, I know different.

15 As the gentleman that represented Newark's
16 finest Police Department that spoke just before
17 I did, I don't know where he gets his informa-
18 tion and now he's out checking on houses when
19 he's supposed to be checking on robberies and
20 things.

21 (Applause.)

22 MRS. EPPERSON: I can't conceive -- my son
23 owns a TV store in this target area. This store
24 was broken into one week ago today. I called the
25 Newark Police Department three different times

1 the first night it happened, saying to the police-
2 men out there. Forty-eight minutes before one
3 came, the only reason -- the only reason why one
4 came then, my last call I called them that we had
5 caught the teenager that broke my son's store
6 window, and we were going to beat hell out of him.
7 In five seconds they were there. They said --
8 this is the truth. I'm sure if Newark's finest
9 policemen would conduct their business to pro-
10 tecting the citizens of this town, they would not
11 come here lying to you about our housing, which
12 I'm sure they don't know anything about.

13 I wish you, since you are the Planning
14 Board, not just ride past our neighborhood. Get
15 out of your cars and come into 40 12th Avenue.
16 Inspect my home and inspect any of the others
17 in my neighborhood, their homes. I think it is
18 a shame to tear down many of these homes. If
19 you must tear them down, the only thing we are
20 asking you to do is to build. Build some places
21 for us to go. Tear them down, but build first.
22 Give us homes to move into. This is as simple
23 as the needs on your face. You know if you tear
24 down these homes, there will be no place for these
25 people to go into.

1 Everybody is not project conscious. I'm
2 not project conscious. But if the houses were
3 built and the projects, I'm willing to live in
4 any place, as long as it's decent. But at least
5 give me as good as I'm living in now. Don't give
6 me worse. You say that we can go, and the Mayor
7 says he wants to integrate the different neigh-
8 borhoods, that we will not have a black ghetto.
9 This is fine. But all of the old homes that the
10 white families live in until today, I found that
11 when the Negro buys them, the price goes up three
12 times what they are really worth, and in order
13 to keep their investments that they have paid on
14 to these homes, they have to subdivide them, make
15 three and four families. What one family, one
16 white family earned in his big fabulous salary
17 that they are doing, and at the expense of the
18 black man, thereby creating a greater ghetto,
19 because four families are now here where you had
20 one previously living in. You know this is not
21 right. You say we should get ahead, we should
22 really and truly elevate ourselves, and we should
23 try to help ourselves. I feel personally that
24 this is why it is so easy for the black man to
25 get away from here in Newark, welfare in Newark,

1 because once he is on welfare, he doesn't need
2 a job. He doesn't need to come down and fight.
3 He is finished. He is out of society.

4 Thereby it makes us not have anybody that
5 will really and truly represent us and go forward.
6 This thing should be cut out. We should, and
7 we do -- we want jobs. We want jobs just as you
8 want jobs. We want homes just as you want homes.
9 Don't you think that this is a sacrifice to me
10 today? I'm a working woman. I had to take off
11 my job to come down here to plead to you to give
12 me a place to stay because you want my home.
13 Now, I feel if you want my home and you want all
14 the homes in the neighborhood as you said, I
15 can't conceive why the medical school in the
16 first place would need 150 acres to build on.
17 They can build up as well as they can spread out.
18 I can't see, to save my life, why this ghetto and
19 medical school is so important to all the great
20 white fathers down in the City Hall unless it
21 means an awful amount of money going in somebody's
22 pocket. I can't say whose, but it must be. No-
23 body will fight for this cause. Nobody would
24 disprove that many people without something very
25 very gratifying coming from it.

1 Now, the medical school is already
2 in Jersey City. To tell me we have a very high
3 rate of venereal disease and cancer, lung trouble
4 and everything else in Newark, they have the
5 same thing in Jersey City, and this school is
6 already over there. I can't see where the people
7 in Jersey City have any greater health problem
8 than the people in Newark. So what happened to
9 those people over there? I think that this is
10 something that you gentlemen should really re-
11 consider. You shouldn't let the Mayor or anyone
12 else influence your brains, that you can take
13 this many people, throw them out into the streets
14 without thinking or without knowing.

15 I am not politically inspired one way or
16 the other, except I like good government. This
17 is why I vote. I don't even work in the City of
18 Newark, and if I did work in the City of Newark,
19 I would be looking for another job now, because
20 I would not get Addonizio or anyone else to tell
21 me and to take my franchise away from me to fight
22 for myself or place of my people. I will definite-
23 ly be looking for another job.

24 I can do any type of work that any other
25 woman can do, and I believe that there are many

1 of us can do the same thing. I think it's a
2 shame and it will go down in history as a terrible
3 evil that you people are doing to the black man
4 in this City. You should reconsider, and if
5 Adonizio just must have that medical and dental
6 school in Newark, I know he says he will raise
7 hell or heaven in order to get it, and I believe
8 he means this, too. But he just must have it,
9 couldn't he build some homes for the black people
10 to go into first and then take the damn land and
11 build what he wants to build on it?

12 (Applause.)

13 MRS. EPPERSON: I think it's the time. But
14 for him to tell us that there is adequate housing
15 when we know that Mr. Danzig is lying out of his
16 mouth and two ears, because he knows it is not
17 true. Danzig knows it is not true. I will chal-
18 lenge Mr. Danzig.

19 A VOICE: Come over here and sit by me.

20 MRS. EPPERSON: Everybody says it is not
21 true. So why he gets here and says that so many,
22 so many thousands fit in -- or how many turn over.
23 Why don't you go and see that there are over 5,000
24 waiting list at every housing project, 22,000
25 people. I know Mr. Danzig is having words put into

1 his mouth and he have to go along with it, but I
2 can't see how you gentlemen have to go along
3 with it. Are you being promised part of this
4 filled pile, also? I don't understand how you
5 can let this terrible thing happen to us without
6 even trying to fight or even saying anything
7 about it or even sitting up there laughing or
8 looking concerned about it. This is our very
9 life that we are fighting for. It is not a
10 laughing matter. It is a very serious matter.
11 I want to ask you gentlemen to please, whatever
12 you do, reconsider your plans. Shuffle your
13 cards around again and look at what you are doing
14 to us. Build houses for us to go into. Build
15 schools for our children to go to school in.
16 Take the land and do whatever you want to do with
17 it, but first do what I'm asking you to do. I'm
18 imploring it to you. I know what I'm saying.
19 What made us this way? But it truly and really
20 should. This should be the first order. We are
21 not against schools coming to Newark. We are not
22 against anything that will be for the benefit of
23 a city that we live in, a city that all the ills
24 that everybody have had in all of Washington,
25 New York City, Elizabeth, New Jersey, gentlemen.

1 We have tried to be a peaceful, abiding
2 citizens, but you won't let us. You don't want
3 us to be. You want us to come down here and to
4 fight and to act ugly and to do everything. I
5 was fighting against this thing since January
6 3rd. I met with the great white fathers when
7 they had their Council Chambers around here be-
8 fore you ever came into the picture. You should
9 have called us at the beginning. I don't know
10 why you should think that whatever goes down in
11 our neighborhood, we should not have something
12 to say about what comes up in it, but we really
13 should. Any neighborhood has this privilege to
14 say whatever comes down goes up.

15 Now you are acting like you are a bunch
16 of disciples. We are down here fighting for our
17 very lives. You are not concerned. You should
18 really be concerned. This is not for just
19 Louise Epperson as an individual. It is for all
20 of the 22,000 black people. These people are
21 so confused, you have no idea. You should live
22 in the neighborhood and hear and see what is be-
23 ing done. We wanted any promises -- I know the
24 Fire Department gets up and they talk. I read
in the paper where there are fires all over New

1 Jersey, New York, Pennsylvania, Alabama, Missis-
2 sippi, everyplace. I don't know why these fires
3 in this particular neighborhood mean so much to
4 be pointed out here.

5 I know this was not declared a blighted
6 area until Rodolizio decided he wanted it. All
7 of a sudden it is so blighted. All of a sudden
8 it is nothing but roaches and rats and the place
9 is falling down and diseased. I'm sure if he
10 had wanted any other place in these sections of
11 Newark, North, South, East or West Ward, he would
12 have found those sections blighted, also, be-
13 cause this is what he really and truly wants at
14 anybody's cost. So if he wants it, he can have
15 it. Just build homes for us to go into, will
16 you please. Would you consider doing that, Mr.
17 Chairman, and your Board members?

18 CHAIRMAN COCUZZA: When you are through
19 with your comments, I will state my position.

20 A VOICE: She is not through.

21 CHAIRMAN COCUZZA: Are you finished with
22 your comment?

23 MRS. EPPERSON: No, I'm not finished yet.

24 CHAIRMAN COCUZZA: Please continue.

25 MRS. EPPERSON: What is that?

CHAIRMAN COCUZZA: Please continue speaking.

MRS. EPPERSON: Okay. I am sure that Addonizio -- you know, we are the ones that is to blame for this anyway of speaking, because if it wasn't for the black people Addonizio wouldn't be down here in the first place.

A VOICE: He'll never come back again, that's for sure. He'll never come back again. That is for sure.

MRS. EPPERSON: The black people put him down here. We kept him down in Washington. We worked for him in Washington and we worked for him in Newark because we thought that he was a friend to us. But he had us brainwashed, also. If he didn't have us brainwashed, we would not have worked for him so hard. Believe you me, we wouldn't have. But if Addonizio wants to do the things that's right and his Mr. Lou Danzig, I'm sure he will tell the truth and stop reading all these fabulous lies with the housing situation. He knows that there is no housing in Newark. I know that there isn't. I don't know if you gentlemen know it or not, because you don't live around here, but if you did I'm sure

1 you would know, and if you would check the record
2 of all these people he claims that he is moving
3 in every year. The only reason why he is having
4 all of this moving with all of this influx of
5 people, he claims, it means people are moving
6 into projects, into three rooms and when a five
7 room apartment gets empty, they move and they
8 count this as one person moving. It is the
9 people moving around in the same project, the
10 same people. He knows this, also, to be clear.

11 You are talking about what the Negro has
12 did to the projects and all this kind of jazz.
13 We haven't done anything to it. In the first
14 place, you build these old big monstrosities
15 like the Hayes homes that they have up on Bel-
16 mont Avenue. You go up there and you know that
17 every poor family has four or five or more
18 children to build these big and tall things.
19 The children go out in their yards to play and
20 maybe they live up on the seventh floor. There
21 is no bathroom facilities in the play areas or
22 anything. This is a shame. When the children
23 want to go to the bathroom, they jump on the
24 elevators and it's a cliché. You know what hap-
25 pens when they can't get it or can't get up to

1 the seventh floor. Then all you can say is that
2 the Negroes are keeping these places dirty. This
3 isn't true, gentlemen. I wish that Mr. Danzig
4 and the Planning Board would plan when they
5 build the next low rental project, that they put
6 bathroom facilities in the play areas so that
7 the children will have someplace to go.

8 (Applause.)

9 MRS. EPPERSON: They can't live up on the
10 top floors and get caught short of no place to
11 go. You know this, whether you are black or
12 whether you are white. It doesn't make a differ-
13 ence. In this entire neighborhood it is not all
14 black people. We have white neighbors that have
15 been there all their lives. They, too, feel very,
16 very bad. They are afraid. They are frightened.
17 I talk to my neighbors every day. This is just
18 a terrible thing that we all feel that you are
19 doing to us. I wish you would just think what
20 has happened. You can still have all of this
21 money from the government, all that you can get
22 your hands on. We will even help you to get it,
23 but you must build some houses for us, build some
24 places for us to go into. Build some homes for
25 the children to go to school in. This is not

1 asking too much, is it? This is our own fight.
2 If we don't fight for ourselves, who is going to
3 fight for us? If we don't come down here and
4 ask you, are you going to volunteer and do it
5 for us? You might not do it even if we ask you,
6 and beg and plead to you. If you don't do it,
7 I don't have to tell you what the alternatives
8 are. I'm not a threatening woman. I'm not a
9 fighting woman. I'm not anything but just a
10 United States citizen that's fighting for my
11 home.

12 I have my home and it's paid for. Now
13 where on earth do you think I'm going to pay
14 twice that kind of money and get a mortgage?
15 I'm a widowed woman. My home is paid for. I'm
16 not in any debt. I can live on my salary very
17 nicely, keep my home up very good, also. But
18 what am I going to do starting all over again
19 at this age? This is a terrible thing when you
20 sit down and think about it. I don't think you
21 gentlemen have ever thought of these particular
22 things that I'm pointing out to you. I don't
23 care anything about Altonzile or anyone else that
24 might get down here in City Hall that would do
25 such mean things to a group of people, whether

1 they be a black group, or a white group. This
2 is not humane. To be human means something,
3 gentlemen. This is the first thing that you
4 should think of, not the medical school, not
5 anything but people. In order to think of
6 people, think of housing first. Don't move us
7 out of our homes, have the bulldozers ride off
8 all through the land, all through the night and
9 day, knocking it down, not one house going up
10 in Newark. All I know and all I see is a bull-
11 dozer riding and I think this is a disgrace to
12 a big City like Newark. I think you should
13 build some places that we could have homes to
14 go into, and I'm going to ask you again and
15 again to reconsider. Think of the human aspect.

16 I want to ask the Chairman at this point
17 if he will please tell me -- and don't tell me
18 what Lou Danzig told me -- because I know this
19 is a prefabricated lie, that there is not hous-
20 ing. I know there is no housing. I have checked
21 this thing out. I have worked night and day
22 checking it out. I know this is not true. I
23 want to know what are you gentlemen planning to
24 do with homes for us. If the Chairman would
25 please answer me that.

A VOICE: Don't take so long.

CHAIRMAN COCUZZA: Mrs. Epperson, are you finished with your speech?

A VOICE: She asked you a question. She is not finished.

CHAIRMAN COCUZZA: Are you finished with your remarks? If you are, then I will answer the question. Please continue.

MRS. EPPERSON: Mr. Chairman, where are you going to build houses for us? Where are you going to build schools for our children to go to? What is going to happen to these people that are struggling so hard for one thing, to live? This is our life that you are trying to take away from us. I know you feel that you have a power of life and death in your hand, but I don't feel that way. I feel that you should do something for these people. You are the Planning Board.

I want to say to Mr. Bradley, he has a most serious look, and I think he is just one, whether he's doodling or just jotting or writing down, because he does seem to be interested at least, but everybody else is taking this as a joke. I don't think it's no joking matter. Really and truly, I don't think it's a joking

1 matter at all. I think that this is a terrible,
2 terrible, terrible ordeal that you are doing to
3 the people of Newark, and particularly to the
4 black people.

5 We have struggled so hard. We have tried
6 to keep the peace. We have tried to keep the
7 faith. ~~but it seems that~~ all you are looking
8 for is trouble. Well, if trouble is what you
9 want, trouble is what you're going to get.

10 (Applause.)

11 MRS. EPPERSON: We are not going to have
12 anything less, no type of appeasement, but homes
13 and schools. If you don't want that, then leave
14 us in our rat and roach-infested homes as you
15 call it. Leave us where we are. Don't bother
16 with us. But if you want our homes, build some
17 places for us to go into. This is all I am ask-
18 ing you, Mr. Chairman. I don't think this is
19 too much for anyone to want to know. I think
20 that this is what all of the ruckus is about.

21 You say you have a public hearing. Any-
22 one that wants to be heard to come down here,
23 can come down here and be heard. If you are not
24 going to do something about it when the people
25 come and ask you for it, what the hell is the

1 good of coming down to be heard? You are just
2 wasting time. I could have gone to work today.
3 I need a couple of dollars that I miss working
4 for today, but I had to come because my life
5 savings is at 40 12th Avenue that you want to
6 take away from me. I cannot permit this to hap-
7 pen without at least raising my hand. I don't
8 care what you do and how you do it.

9 I want to ask you again and again to
10 please, Mr. Chairman, and Board members, remember
11 that Mr. Danzig is lying. I charge him with
12 lying. There is no housing in Newark. There is
13 no places that these people can move into. I
14 have looked into it again and again since Janu-
15 ary when they announced that they wanted our
16 homes.

17 Now, will you please, Mr. Chairman,
18 think of what I'm asking you and let me have an
19 answer. I will sit down now if you are ready
20 to answer me now.

21 CHAIRMAN COCUZZA: Thank you very much,
22 Mrs. Epperson.

23 MRS. EPPERSON: Are you going to answer
24 me?

25 CHAIRMAN COCUZZA: Just a moment, please.

1 Just be calm. Take it easy.

2 MRS. EPPERSON: I am. I'm calm.

3 CHAIRMAN COCUZZA: The Chair has listened
4 very attentively to your remarks. I observed
5 that from your comments you do not oppose the
6 medical college per se, provided there is ample
7 housing to move into; is that correct?

8 MRS. EPPERSON: That is absolutely cor-
9 rect.

10 CHAIRMAN COCUZZA: Thank you very much.

11 MRS. EPPERSON: Now, what are you propos-
12 ing also that we are going to have? Are we go-
13 ing to have these houses?

14 CHAIRMAN COCUZZA: That phase, Mrs.
15 Epperson, devolves into the study of the minutes,
16 the record of this meeting and the consultation
17 with the Housing Authority.

18 MRS. EPPERSON: If you are going to go
19 by the consultation of the Housing Authority,
20 we won't have any more than we have now because
21 the Housing Authority has already stood up here
22 and told you a bareface lie, and you believe it.
23 You are going along with it. You know that I
24 have stood here and told you the truth and spoke
25 to you from my heart, that the Housing Authority

1 is a liar, that there are no places for the
2 people to go into. I know this to be the truth.
3 It's no need for you gentlemens to say you are
4 going to check with the Housing Authority be-
5 cause it brings us back where we are at this
6 moment, and this is no place. Mr. Danzig knows.
7 I don't know how he can -- I know he must be
8 gone by now. Where is he? Mr. Danzig, you know
9 you are lying, wherever you have moved to. You
10 know you are lying. The Mayor will take your
11 job if you come and tell these people the truth.
12 Why don't you tell the truth, Mr. Danzig, be-
13 cause this is a bareface liar. There is no
14 places for these people to go.

15 CHAIRMAN COCUZZA: May I interrupt you?

16 MRS. EPPERSON: Yes, you may, Mr. Chair-
17 man.

18 CHAIRMAN COCUZZA: I wish to reveal from
19 my knowledge what occurred the other day, that
20 housing will be built.

21 A VOICE: When? On the moon? Don't sit
22 up there giving us second-hand information.
23 When?

24 MRS. EPPERSON: Mr. Chairman, don't you
25 think, in all fairness --

CHAIRMAN COCUZZA: May I finish?

MRS. EPPERSON: Yes, you may.

CHAIRMAN COCUZZA: Please. I do know for a fact that housing --

A VOICE: No, you don't know for a fact. Tell us where.

CHAIRMAN COCUZZA: I don't think you are courteous.

A VOICE: Where is the housing?

A VOICE: Don't sit there and mislead people.

CHAIRMAN COCUZZA: I know for a fact that housing per se will be built in the -- just a moment, please.

A VOICE: In the Central Ward? No medical school, right?

CHAIRMAN COCUZZA: In particular, in the neighborhood of Avon Avenue, that housing will be built there.

A VOICE: Everybody knows that.

CHAIRMAN COCUZZA: Housing will be built, and this Board will make every effort to see that the Housing Authority comes up with the plans for quick consummation of the plans they have in that area. Thank you very much.

1 MRS. EPPERSON: I would think that you
2 would stop a lot of filibustering and a lot of
3 arguments and all of this disruption and all of
4 this trouble that we are having in Newark to-
5 day. It will be dissolved if you gentlemen
6 will only see that low rental housing are put
7 up for the people and put up first before we
8 move, so we will have some places to go to.

9 You have read in the paper about middle
10 income houses. You know that \$3,200 is property
11 level, and there are many of these people in
12 this particular neighborhood that don't even
13 make \$3,200, that they are just barely existing
14 on relief. I think low houses is the thing you
15 gentlemens need to think of, and you need to
16 think of it now and quit fooling around. Quit
17 fooling the public. Don't go around and say
18 that the black man has caused trouble in Newark.
19 We don't want to have another Watts here in
20 Newark. We need not have it. It is up to you.
21 It is as plain as that. Unless you build houses
22 for us to go into and build schools for our
23 black children, there's going to be another
24 second Watts, only we will be better prepared
25 for it.

1 There is no need of having all of this
2 racial tension in this great city of ours.
3 There is no need of having all this trouble here.
4 The fate is in your hands. The blood will be on
5 your hands, also. I'm giving you your choice
6 to believe Mr. Danzig or believe the people,
7 and Lou Danzig is Addonizio's puppet that is
8 lying for him, and he knows it.

9 (Applause.)

10 CHAIRMAN COCUZZA: Thank you very much.
11 The next speaker will be Colonel Hassan.

12 What is your name, sir?

13 DEAN HARRISON: My name is Dean Harrison.
14 I'm the Acting Community Action Director for
15 the United Community Corporation.

16 CHAIRMAN COCUZZA: I address my remarks
17 to Mr. Moore. Mr. Moore, this gentleman's name
18 is not on the list.

19 DEAN HARRISON: I signed up last night.

20 MR. MOORE: Due to your arbitrary re-
21 scheduling this meeting at a time when some of
22 our working people, the majority of them couldn't
23 be here, we have had to make adjustments and get
24 other experts to take the places of our missing
25 people, and with our full knowledge, Mr. Harrison

is speaking on our behalf.

CHAIRMAN COCUZZA: Thank you, Mr. Moore.

DEAN HARRISON: I think I should go
through the formalities.

(The following is transcribed out of sequence.)

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AFTERNOON SESSION

1
2 CHAIRMAN COCUZZA: The recess has ended and
3 the hearing will reconvene. The first speaker is
4 Director Caufield, Fire Department. You realize,
5 Director Caufield, your statement shall take thirty
6 minutes and then if you so wish, ten minutes further
7 for summation.

8 Will you please give your name and address
9 to the stenographer.

10 DIRECTOR CAUFIELD: Mr. Chairman, members
11 of the Board, my name is John P. Caufield. I live
12 at 44 Columbia Avenue, in Newark.

13 I am the Director of the Newark Fire De-
14 partment and have been the Director since July 1,
15 1962.

16 Prior to my appointment as Fire Director, I
17 attended United States Naval Fire-Fighting Schools
18 periodically from 1941 to 1945, and supervised a
19 Fire Prevention and Fire-Fighting Brigade aboard
20 United States Naval vessels.

21 As a member of the Essex County Prosecutor's
22 Staff, I participated in Grand Jury Investigations
23 of the fire problem in the City of Newark, partic-
24 ularly as to damage attributable to lack of central
25 heating, and visited this general area with the

Grand Jury as part of the investigation.

I am a member of the International Association of Fire Chiefs, Eastern Fire Chiefs Association, National Fire Protection Association, New Jersey State Fire Prevention Association and Essex County Fire Prevention Association. I have participated as a speaker in various fire prevention and fire-fighting seminars.

I was born and raised in Newark and am thoroughly familiar with this area. My last personal inspection of this area was yesterday, June 12, 1967.

The map that I now present indicates the fire experience in this area for the period January 1, 1963 to December 31, 1966.

I'd like to ask that this diagram be marked.

CHAIRMAN COCUZZA: It will be so noted.

DIRECTOR CAUFIELD: This map indicates that during that period we had a total number of alarms of 1,281.

MR. BRADLEY: Excuse me, Mr. Caufield. If Director Caufield is going to refer to the maps, I would like to be turned toward the Board.

DIRECTOR CAUFIELD: Each black pin on this map indicates a fire in that section. There were

1 1,020 fires in that section during this period.
2 The red pins indicate the multiple alarms, which
3 are major fires. As you can see, there are six
4 multiple alarms registered in this area during
5 this period. In addition to that, there were eleven
6 deaths. Not shown on this map are 151 vehicle
7 fires, many of them in abandoned vehicles, and 110
8 false alarms.

9 To bring this up to date even more so, so
10 far this year 360 pieces of fire apparatus have
11 responded to fires in this area. In this past week,
12 90 pieces of fire apparatus responded in this area.

13 This neighborhood is made up predominantly
14 of frame buildings build closely together. Be-
15 cause most of these buildings are very old, of
16 frame construction and have poor separation between
17 most of the structures, there is a tremendous
18 potential for a major conflagration, and, more im-
19 portant, a great loss of life.

20 Our fire experience indicates that a large
21 percentage of the fires in this area have been
22 caused by defective heating equipment and defective
23 electrical wiring. The age of the buildings is a
24 major factor in the number of electrical fires be-
25 cause of the obsolescence of the wiring systems.

1 The above data does not take into considera-
2 tion the danger and injuries to firemen, the hours
3 of pumper operation, aerial and portable ladders
4 raised, number of lengths of fire hose used, mil-
5 lions of gallons of water utilized, etc. Most of
6 these are difficult to compute but they do mater-
7 ially increase the cost of fire protection for the
8 people of Newark.

9 Based on Fire Department statistics, the
10 opinion of the Chief officers of the Newark Fire
11 Department, our Fire Prevention Bureau and my own
12 personal knowledge and experience, this area we
13 speak of is a very definite and serious fire prob-
14 lem and jeopardizes the lives not only of the
15 people in this area but also those of all adjoin-
16 ing areas, and the condition is worsening day by
17 day.

18 The potential for a major conflagration and
19 tremendous loss of life in this area is ever present,
20 and constitutes one of the most serious problems
21 the Newark Fire Department faces.

22 I have absolutely no hesitancy whatsoever in
23 recommending that this entire area be demolished
24 as soon as possible whether or not a medical school
25 is built in the area. There is no question this

1 demolition would be a great favor to not only the
2 people who live in these potential fire traps,
3 but to all the people in the City of Newark.

4 Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

5 CHAIRMAN COSENTINO: Thank you very much,
6 Director Caufield.

7 The next speaker is Mr. Hugh S. Walker.

8 (Applause.)

9 MR. WALKER: My name is Walker. I reside
10 at 177 Johnson Avenue, Newark. I am Democratic
11 Chairman of Newark Central Ward, and part of the
12 proposed site of target area, the New Jersey Col-
13 lege of Medicine and Dentistry.

14 I'd like to address myself not to statistics,
15 because statistics doesn't necessarily point out
16 and compute the humane equation that's involved
17 when you totally, without regard, uproot 22,000
18 people from their homes and scatter them to the
19 wind.

20 Numerous problems have been created by the
21 mere fact, and is the intimidation and the threats
22 of this body, administration, to uproot 22,000 of
23 its inhabitants with no place to go. I've spoken
24 before to this body and some other bodies a time
25 or two, and categorically went over some of the

1 ills that are involved in the hardships that are
2 being perpetrated on X amount of people in reloca-
3 tion. I have heard statistics time and time again
4 from the Housing Chief, Mr. Danzig -- Mr. Housing
5 as he calls himself. I am here to refute anything
6 that he says as far as statistics.

7 He has failed miserably in housing, and
8 personally, I think the title of Mr. Housing is a
9 false matter that he weighs. He has created some
10 of the worst slum conditions in this City ever.
11 He further plans in connivance with the administra-
12 tion to further perpetuate slums, overcrowded
13 schools, disease ridden areas of this City. I
14 watched my Ward slowly be depleted, and they now
15 call it the Ponderosa. I have seen land stand
16 vacant that has been demolished five years ago.
17 Nothing has been erected on this land and still
18 there seems no end. They talk about super high-
19 ways and connectors and other modern methods of
20 transportation without total regard for the human
21 beings that are being displaced in this area.

22 Members of this Board, I repeat Mr. Richard-
23 son this morning, if you attempt to erect that
24 med-dental college, we will lay in, hang in and do
25 whatever is necessary to give you the hardest dam-

1 time you've ever seen.

2 (Applause.)

3 MR. WALKER: Further, by boards that are
4 already rigged, you are under orders, each and
5 every one of you, to blight that area, no matter
6 what points I bring up here. You are under di-
7 rect orders from this administration to deem that
8 area blight. It is the same to me as walking in
9 a lion's den unarmed. I know you are going to
10 blight that area unless I stand here and talk all
11 night, and you have seen fit to limit me to 40
12 minutes. I'm going to try to give you 40 minutes
13 of education.

14 (Applause.)

15 MR. WALKER: Even with these failed threats
16 that I make, I make them in the presence of citi-
17 zens here, who we want to be concerned, concerned
18 about human beings, concerned about the problems
19 of relocation and getting decent housing. Sure,
20 I would be the last one to say the area shouldn't
21 be blighted, but for what purpose. Not for the
22 purpose of erecting an institution of higher
23 learning that black children will never be able
24 to attend because of the substandard and inferior
25 education that is being put on Negroes in this

1 City today. You are crippling the children right
2 from birth. I could go over and repeat what
3 other speakers have already said about school con-
4 ditions in the City of Newark and mainly in the
5 ghetto, the black ghetto throughout the City.
6 You know. You have heard them. It would be a
7 waste of our time and mine to go over it. They
8 are true.

9 It seems to me, and although I have tried
10 to impress this upon this administration, if they
11 can move hell and high water to go down and get
12 hasty legislation passed and erect an institution
13 of higher learning, it seems only fair and fitting
14 if they have the genuine concern of the inhabi-
15 tants of this City, they would have moved hastily
16 and seen instead the erection of decent homes,
17 and to approve the public education system in
18 this system.

19 I have young men coming into my office
20 with high school diplomas in their pockets, and
21 can't fill out an application blank. I further
22 say if any of you gentlemen read the Star Ledger
23 this past Sunday, there was an interesting item
24 in the papers. It said, "Americans Who Can't
25 Speak English," and they were talking about

1 Negroes and other non-white citizens. It pointed
2 up the evil that when these kids graduate, we like
3 you are no different. We have traditional dialects
4 and accents that we inherit. In our public school
5 system they manufacture and turn these children
6 out and because of inferior education and an in-
7 herited dialect, they are discriminated in the
8 hiring practices throughout the length and breadth
9 of this land, because they say they don't speak
10 good English. I myself do not speak good English.
11 I'm of southern origin and proud to be. I don't
12 necessarily speak good English, but I have good
13 common sense. Don't you ever doubt that. I have
14 good common sense.

15 (Applause.)

16 MR. WALKER: I can go into many avenues.
17 The things that I suspect and I must suspect them
18 because a long tradition of suspicion that you
19 brought about have learned me to view anything that
20 you offer me, I accept it with a certain amount
21 of reluctance and suspicion. You taught me this
22 very well. All of a sudden, without doing first
23 things first, without first educating our kids
24 where they can qualify and pass college board
25 exams, you want to give us an institution of higher

1 learning and 150 acres of it at that. Who are
2 you kidding? You are running a connector, a 78,
3 some other concrete wall in back of us. I think
4 Mr. Richardson so eloquently pointed out last
5 night in his four hour educational program, that
6 you are trying to actually foment and perpetrate.

7 You talk about iron curtain and the grass
8 curtain and the other curtains. You are trying
9 to put a concrete curtain to guarantee that Ne-
10 groes can't move out of a set established situa-
11 tion.

12 Gentlemen, I'm here and many others will
13 follow. We are here to tell you, the Mayor, the
14 Governor and ~~whomever~~ is necessary, you're going
15 to have one hell of a hard time building that
16 medical school in a Negro community.

17 (Applause.)

18 MR. WALKER: There has been genuine, sup-
19 posedly, concern about so-called responsible
20 Negro leaders who will attack a problem in Mis-
21 sissippi when a Negro's truck is bombed, but I
22 have heard yet to take a side in either one of
23 these highly controversial issues in this City
24 to date. That's the school board issue and the
25 medical school site issue. These are home issues.

1 They think they can get their climb to fame off
2 some foreign issue. But I, too, realize that
3 what affects black people in Mississippi affects
4 black people in Newark, California and any parts
5 of the world.

6 (Applause.)

7 MR. WALKER: If these people are used to
8 be bulldozed and push us into concrete ghettos,
9 creating slums, crippling our children, there is
10 no stopping, gentlemen. I have worked with this
11 administration when it was possible, but I'm not
12 going to officiate at my own funeral. You can
13 make book on that. When it is possible and when
14 this administration comes up with constructive
15 programs, good for all of the people, black and
16 white, the Mayor can only have to send me a tele-
17 gram or a telephone call. I'll be at his dis-
18 posal. But never, never as long as I'm Democratic
19 Leader or human being with any amount of health
20 and strength will I stand by and see people ex-
21 ploited to the extent that this swindle that they
22 are trying to put in the Negro community called
23 in itself a medical New Jersey College of Medi-
24 cine and Dentistry.

25 Let's talk about A.M.A., The American

1 Medical Association. We have proof, and we have
2 documented facts in evidence, enrollment acreage
3 wise, nowhere in this country, nowhere in this
4 country is a school of that type built on so much
5 acreage. As near as I can remember, the largest
6 one is in Wayne University of Detroit, built on
7 27 acres, and approximately an enrollment of
8 about 800 students. Why all the 150 acres?
9 They are running highways in to guarantee that
10 the white personnel and the students that will
11 be coming there can take the expressway back to
12 suburbia. This is not the responsibility solely
13 --

14 (Applause.)

15 MR. WALKER: -- of Newark to take on the
16 responsibility, the maintenance of an institu-
17 tion that is going to be fit for the people of
18 New Jersey. It perpetuates a hardship on an
19 already overburdened taxed us. By the way,
20 knowing the complex and the exodus of whites to
21 suburbia who has taken on mortgages, go to your
22 mortgage companies and your banks, in the South
23 Ward, and you will find Negroes owing 20 year
24 mortgages, owing their life's blood.

25 Recently there was a tremendous increase

1 in tax and another one to come. I don't believe
2 this administration has yet mailed out the tax
3 rate.

4 What you are doing, supposedly, \$7 million
5 was taken out of the sales tax for the purpose of
6 alleviating the tax rate. Six million dollars
7 was burned up on giving the City officials, de-
8 partment heads and other employees raises. When
9 you floated down and went down blackjack legis-
10 lature to get an increase in Newark's limit, and
11 we lost our thinking according to the paper, our
12 A-1 credit rating -- I don't know. I'm not much
13 of a mathematician, but my common sense tells me
14 that when you float the bond, the premiums are
15 going to be a little higher because we have lost
16 our credit rating. It's been downgraded. This
17 also will reflect itself in the tax increases
18 coming next year.

19 Gentlemen, this perpetuates a hardship on
20 white and black people. That's hitting in the
21 pocket. I know there's no color. I have to
22 speak for Negroes but seemingly the ones we elect
23 to speak for us don't come down here to speak.
24 That's why I'm here. I came down to speak. I
25 know that in the South Word when a Negro buys a

1 home, he can't rent. He got to buy. If you
2 want a halfway decent place to live, they say
3 buy. Real estate now for a one family house in
4 any halfway decent section will cost you \$34,000.
5 Mr. Danzig has got his appraisals out into the
6 community going into homes, offer Negroes \$10,000,
7 \$11,000, \$14,000 for homes. So suppose the
8 house is not worth that much. But can they go
9 out and buy a house for that much?

10 A VOICE: No, no.

11 MR. WALKER: Can they get a mortgage?
12 You know, you are dealing with colored people
13 now, black folks. Can they get a mortgage? It
14 was hard when mortgage money wasn't this tight.
15 I say to you, we have people, small business
16 people in our area who run barber shops, beauty
17 parlors, small stores. It keeps them off the
18 welfare roll. Some of these people are up in
19 their middle ages. Can they go out and find a
20 job once you uproot? You say you give them \$300
21 to relocate their business. Can you guarantee
22 them the clientele that they have built up over
23 the years, that constantly keep them off the
24 relief rolls by becoming patrons of this barber
25 shop or this little candy store or this beauty

1 parlor or this little grocery store? No, you
2 can't guarantee that. Three hundred dollars is
3 not enough.

4 These are some of the evils that are be-
5 ing perpetrated that statistics don't show. Mr.
6 Danzig says he is successful in the past of re-
7 locating families in urban renewal. Well, I
8 can tell him he's got two factories -- let me
9 see. Three factories in my Ward, Stella Wright,
10 Scudder homes and Hayes homes. He claims to
11 have integrated. I bet you now in Stella Wright
12 there ain't two white families. I'll bet you
13 in Hayes homes there isn't two. I'll bet you
14 there isn't three white families in Scudder homes
15 because the Puerto Ricans are classified by you
16 as non-white. So this is this integrated thing
17 you are talking about.

18 Look at the schools and see who's going
19 to our public schools, black children, half days.
20 Mr. Richardson pointed out the thing that no-
21 body talks about. How many people will be up-
22 rooted by the connector and 78 and the other
23 super highways that's planned in the planning
24 stages. You are going to create another ghetto.
25 You say you get rid of one. I have to mention

1 this, gentlemen.

2 When I hear a doctor in another meeting
3 called by the Mayor, stereotype Negroes, and he
4 was a black man, I thought he was a fool, but I
5 remembered it was very vivid in my mind when he
6 said that. He gave credence to whatever bigot
7 have said about black people since the beginning
8 of time. There are purveyors of all kinds of
9 communicable disease. He said this area that
10 was in question and the one that my friend John
11 Caufield just pointed out is one that have all
12 kinds of hazards, fire, disease of all communic-
13 able types. I looked at him and I wondered where
14 he come from. I can say to you, some things he
15 mentioned are not normal black folks disease.
16 They came out of the slums of Europe. Venereal
17 disease came out of the slums of Newark, came
18 out of the slums of Europe.

19 (Applause.)

20 MR. WALKER: I want to point up to you
21 logically, if you want to get rid of the slums,
22 fine. But you put homes there. Another lady
23 said, any fool know that when you tear down one
24 side of the street, you ought to build up on the
25 other one. What he is doing, he's going to tear

1 down 150 acres, build no homes, and he'll cause
2 slums to spread further, further and further.

3 I'm not a sociologist, but some of them
4 told me that the first cause of slums is over-
5 crowdedness. That's what they say is the first
6 cause of slums, overcrowdedness. If they are
7 not building adequate housing for the influx of
8 people that are coming into the City, and you
9 have a standard waiting list in public housing
10 between four and five thousand -- Mr. Danzig said
11 that he relocates 1,000. That's our annual
12 turnover. That's a tricky figure. He keeps a
13 standard waiting list of between 4,000 and 5,000.
14 You got to have one heck of a lot of political
15 pull to get into them.

16 Another thing I want to point out, in the
17 target area there's approximately in our City
18 about 800 A.D.C. cases. To those of you who
19 don't know what A.D.C. cases are, it's under the
20 program, County sponsored, State and Federal
21 government, Aid to Dependent Children. That
22 means for some cause or other, the father is not
23 present in the homes. Now these mothers, these
24 mothers where the father is not present in the
25 home, have certain hardships. They are on

1 grants, as we call them, County grants. Already
2 they are stigmatized because they have no man in
3 the house. Can you imagine these women going out
4 into any halfway decent section of the City,
5 should they find a four or five room apartment
6 going at about \$140 up, and the landlord still
7 reserves the right whether or not he wants to
8 rent to tenants with that situation, and he
9 further finds that they are on welfare and no
10 husband, gentlemen. What are the chances?
11 Danzig don't want them in housing. He don't
12 even want them in housing. Many times they have
13 used the excuse to keep women out of housing if
14 they are not 62 years old. That's something
15 statistics do not show. They don't show it. He
16 is the biggest slum lord in the City. He is the
17 biggest slum lord in the City.

18 (Applause.)

19 MR. WALKER: I happen to be up in Stella
20 Wright a week or so ago, and the tenant was com-
21 plaining about her house being robbed because
22 somebody had a way, a gimmick to get in there.
23 I remember the situation similar in Hayes homes
24 where the tenants got together to petition Mr.
25 Danzig to change the locks on the door. I think

1 his excuse was, it will cost too much money for
2 housing. He drinks up a lot of money and does
3 anything he wants to do. He got a nice fat bud-
4 get. Why don't they take care of that place.
5 They want to create more slums, overcrowd it,
6 congest our other decent parts of the City which,
7 if you are a property owner in Newark, I'm sure
8 you don't want.

9 I say to you, gentlemen, in summing up,
10 we have an alternative that will rectify and
11 satisfy the vast majority of the people in the
12 City if you give us decent homes and take that
13 medical college or whatever you call it and take
14 it where you want to go. Let's do first things
15 first for the people. The people is what I'm
16 talking about. First things first. I'm sure
17 that if this solution could be brought about,
18 decent homes and an improvement in our public
19 educational system, you will find this tension
20 you are talking about coming to nothing, actual-
21 ly nothing. Because the people are out here to
22 tell you that they are aroused because of the is-
23 sues, and it is like electricity out there. We
24 are expecting trouble in this City, and I can
25 tell you that. The cause of it is the City ad-

1 ministration, the Mayor and you gentlemen that
2 are the causes of the tension that we are feeling
3 today in this City.

4 (Applause.)

5 MR. WALKER: It is going to be felt in
6 the business community because I know that the
7 nice people of suburbia is going to be very
8 reluctant to come down in Newark to do their
9 shopping when the bricks start flying. So you
10 better start counting dollars. I'm not going to
11 stand in the way and get knocked down for some-
12 thing he did. I warned him and I warned him for
13 it.

14 Once again, I issued a warning. The solu-
15 tion to the problem is decent housing. Take
16 that medical school wherever you may, but give
17 us decent housing and a vast improvement on our
18 present public educational system.

19 Thank you very much, gentlemen.

20 (Applause.)

21 CARLOS COCCEZA: Thank you very much.
22 I listened to your comments. Will you remain
23 standing, please. I listened to your comments.
24 You are not particularly opposed to the medical
25 college. You are more concerned to better hous-

1 ing?

2 MR. WALKER: Let me say to you, Mr. Chair-
3 man, I am concerned about the erection of decent
4 housing. I won't pose the question to you. I
5 want to pose a question to you, Mr. Chairman.
6 If 150 acres in an area such as has been pointed
7 out, where would you put housing? Where else
8 would you put it? You are taking a medical school
9 where housing ought to be. Where would you put
10 it?

11 CHAIRMAN COCUZZA: Thank you very much.

12 A VOICE: Answer the question.

13 CHAIRMAN COCUZZA: The next speaker is
14 Mr. William Burke, Division of Inspection. Mr.
15 Burke, step forward, please.

16 MR. WILLIAM BURKE: My address is 146
17 Ivory Street, Newark.

18 I am William Burke, Assistant to Mr.
19 Armand E. Lambo, the Director of the Division of
20 Inspections. In this capacity, I have directed
21 and supervised inspection activities of the area
22 under consideration at this hearing. The in-
23 spections carried out by the Division's Inspec-
24 tors cover the area of Housing Code compliance,
25 Electrical, Plumbing and Building Construction

Codes. Inspections have been carried out by the Division's staff as part of the regular work assigned to the Division and in response to specific complaints at specific addresses. In the course of these inspections, we have found that the structures in the area contain for the most part a very large number of violations of the Codes administered by our Division. In the majority of cases, it is my opinion that the number and extent of violations is so severe that compliance with the Codes requirements is economically unfeasible.

I would also like to point out that within this area there are more than 30 structures which are presently vacant, abandoned and largely vandalized. These present a substantial hazard to the entire area. I am pleased to say that prior to the processing of this area as an Urban Renewal Project, we had made plans and secured funds to demolish these vacant and abandoned structures in order to eliminate their danger to the neighborhood.

In addition, the fourteen block area also contains sixty vacant lots which contain refuse, junk and wreckages. These, of course, are very

1 detrimental to the environmental character of
2 the area.

3 In closing I would like to add that in
4 the Jones Street area, exclusive of the medical
5 school area, the Division of Inspections is
6 processing 112 vacant and structurally dangerous
7 buildings for demolition. This area adjoins the
8 medical school area.

9 Thank you very much.

10 CHAIRMAN COCUZZA: Thank you very much.

11 (End of excerpt.)
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1 IN THE MATTER OF THE BLIGHT :
2 HEARING, :

3 RE: MEDICAL SCHOOL RENEWAL :
4 PROJECT N.J.R. - 196 :
5 -----

6 I, HEYWOOD WAGA, a Certified Shorthand Reporter
7 and Notary Public of the State of New Jersey do hereby
8 certify the foregoing.
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11 HEYWOOD WAGA, C.S.R.
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IN THE MATTER OF THE BLIGHT
HEARING,

TRANSCRIPT OF PROCEEDINGS

RE: MEDICAL SCHOOL RENEWAL
PROJECT N.J.R. - 196

TRANSCRIPT of Proceedings of the above-men-
tioned matter, reported stenographically by HEYWOOD WAGA,
a Notary Public and Certified Shorthand Reporter of the
State of New Jersey, at the City Hall, Newark, New Jersey,
Council Chambers, on Tuesday, June 13, 1967, commencing
at 10:00 in the forenoon.

B E F O R E : C E N T R A L P L A N N I N G B O A R D

JOSEPH A. COCUZZA, Acting Chairman

FREDERICK W. FEDERICI, JR.

VINCENT CORRADO

DIRECTOR HARRY G. McDOWELL

MATTHEW D'ALESSIO

JOSEPH J. BRADLEY

WINARD AND WINARD, C.S.R.'s
24 Commerce Street
Newark, New Jersey

BY: HEYWOOD WAGA, C.S.R.

1 MR. MOORE: My name is Duke E. Moore,
2 Sr. I am a resident of Newark.

3 CHAIRMAN COCUZZA: Mr. Moore, that is
4 your name, sir?

5 MR. MOORE: That's my name.

6 CHAIRMAN COCUZZA: Please give it to the
7 Court Stenographer, your name and where you
8 reside and whom you represent, please.

9 MR. MOORE: My name is Duke E. Moore,
10 Sr. I'm a resident of the City of Newark and
11 I represent the Committee Against Negro Removal
12 in the City of Newark.

13 CHAIRMAN COCUZZA: Mr. Moore, as with
14 other speakers -- you may have just come in
15 and not been aware of it -- you have thirty
16 minutes for your presentation. If you need
17 an additional ten minutes for summation, you
18 may have it. It is now 11:20, sir. Please
19 start.

20 MR. MOORE: Mr. Chairman, I will begin
21 under your arbitrary rules to state for the
22 record that I am for the affiliates, the per-
23 sons who are against this movement on your
24 part. I am opposing any an objection relative
25 to the vol. of all this trouble on the course

Number one, the arbitrary decision of your Committee to limit speakers to a specified amount of time. Then, in the first instance, the ground rules were read and it contained no such condition. To the best of my knowledge, this is a precedent setting arbitrary decision on the part of this board, because in prior hearings no such limitation has been placed on the speakers.

I enter that, Mr. Chairman, as one of the objections to this meeting, and to this being a legally constituted meeting.

Number two, I charge because the Mayor and the Trustees of the medical college, medical-dental college have entered into a clandestine agreement on the one hand to deliver a parcel of land, and on the other hand to receive the same land, to build a medical-dental complex before the fact, the fact being, gentlemen, that until you -- and I use the term advisedly -- deliver a City Hall directed verdict of blight, that there is no land upon which to build anything on. In order to build this proposed complex, there must be land. It is your job, gentlemen, to supply the land.

machinery, the financial to supply the land.
All of the other details relative to building,
delivery and receiving of that same parcel of
land and the signing of the various agreements
contingent to the delivery of all have been
accomplished. I state again, gentlemen, that
on this basis this meeting is illegal. You
gentlemen are acting after the fact. Before
the fact you should have acted.

I, as a citizen, demand that you so
find, that this is an illegally held meeting,
and in fact you have no right whatsoever to
continue in the method in which you are.

(Applause.)

Relative to the proposed edifice that
you are going to deliver into the hands of the
Medical-Dental Board of Trustees -- and I have
no doubt that you will go in to deliver it be-
cause you have been directed to do so and you
are going to do it. We are not standing here
and saying that we are against a medical col-
lege. We are saying that we are against the
building of this college in the proposed site.
We are saying that that college should be
built on the Dodge Estate at half the price

1 that the City is willing to pay for the land.
2 The Dodge Estate is about going to give the
3 land away for approximately 100 acres, and
4 it is inconceivable that they own 150 acres
5 anywhere.

6 A VOICE: That's right.

7 MR. MOORE: We further state that if
8 there is a need, and there is a crying need
9 for good medical care for our black children,
10 black families in the city, and for poor white
11 families in this city, we suggest, gentlemen,
12 that you can do yourselves, your consciences,
13 your families and this City a great service
14 if you would use your offices, gentlemen, to
15 persuade the City Fathers to clean up the
16 butcher shop on the hill known as City Hospital.

17 I submit to you, gentlemen, that if you
18 were to do this, that all of the ill relative
19 to non-medical attention in this City would
20 more than be adequately taken care of. The
21 City Hospital is a disgrace to any city, a
22 total disgrace.

23 (Sighs.)

24 It has the highest infant mortality rate
25 in the country. It hasn't received any type of

accreditation. It is just what it is known
as in the community, a butcher shop.

A VOICE: That's right.

(Applause.)

MR. MOORE: You are going to try to
tell these people in the community that they
are going to receive better service, all their
ills are going to be taken care of by the
erection of another monstrosity on 150 acres.
When they built the addition on the present
City Hospital, renamed it Hartland Medical
Center and then renamed it again, City Hospital,
this was supposed to take care of this, and
it is not doing it. So the erection of another
monstrosity is not going to take care of the
ills that is proposed to be taken care of here.
We are just compounding the felony.

Gentlemen, I don't know where any of
you people live or how close you have been to
the site or how closely you relate to any of
the people in that area, but I suggest that
your knowledge is nil. You just don't have it.
Before now, by a common consent, you have
circumvented your obligation in a conscious so adjourn
this meeting forthwith and not reconvene it

again because of your conscience. You gentlemen could not sit there and be a party to this type of illegal proceedings.

Now we go to the school system. Admittedly the school system in New York is the worst in the country. We speak now relative to the inequalities of education for the black children of this City. I say to you gentlemen, as much as ashamed of it as I am, that any sixth grade white child in a suburban school or in a private school who was put up against, academically, a negro student, a black student in the twelfth grade, would make a damn fool out of him because of the educational system in this City. You are now close to eight to ten thousand seats short as it stands. In the proposed site you are going to knock down two elementary schools. I've heard nothing at all from the so-called experts as to what is going to happen relative to building these schools or rebuilding these schools that you are going to knock down. If you are going to cut the school term short now, if we are in -- and we are on half sessions in the elementary schools to the third grade now --

1 and the school system has been notified that
2 as of next year they will go on half sessions
3 to the third grade, and in the world is going
4 to happen to these black children.

5 A State Survey has showed that one of
6 your most recent responsibilities, the West Kentucky
7 Junior High School, that some sixty per cent
8 of the children who leave the school in the
9 ninth grade is a fact, and it is 99 44/100 %
10 black -- read at a below fifth grade level.
11 The books in that school have been brought
12 from white district schools, and gentlemen, I
13 would suggest that you go and read the markings,
14 the dates stamped in those books. It is pre-
15 1945. Half the pages are out of those and
16 the ones they have are not sufficient to go
17 around to all the children in the schools.
18 You are talking about knocking down two ele-
19 mentary schools, not building any more. I
20 again ask you, gentlemen, what is going to
21 happen to these black children.

22 If you were in our place, would you sub-
23 mit to this type of indignity?

24 I heard the gentleman say just prior to
25 now that there were adequate plans for reloca-

1 then, that claim was made for vacant housing
2 in Newark to accommodate not only those per-
3 sons who are proposed to be displaced but
4 those existing persons who now are occupying
5 that. I submit to you, gentlemen, they only
6 told you a half truth. In fact, by his state-
7 ment of omission, he is a liar.

8 (Applause.)

9 I base this, gentlemen, on the fact
10 that the average black family ranges from three
11 to six children and in most of the places that
12 they are talking about are available for
13 rental, these landlords are not going to have
14 six -- four, five and six black children, a
15 father and a mother, and their parents on his
16 premises. Children just are not acceptable.
17 In fact, some of you good people sitting there
18 know that in places possibly you have tried to
19 rent with more than two children and you had
20 trouble. I ask you again, what happens to
21 these families and the grandchildren of the
22 Negro families, the black families of this
23 city that have four or five from two to six
24 children? That's why they are in some of the
25 rat-infested places they are now. They can't

1 go anyplace else.

2 I refer again to your alleged list of
3 experts. You have heard from a few of them
4 that I have been able to hear from so far, how
5 long they have lived in the City, how much
6 concern they have had for the black community
7 and just how ~~concerned~~, how concerned they
8 were as interested citizens. They were only
9 doing this for the best interest of the City,
10 and since the predominance of this population
11 is black, they are doing it for the best
12 interest of the black community. I submit to
13 you, gentlemen, and I ask you in part of the
14 record, to check very closely the listing of
15 those people who comprise this board of ex-
16 perts. To the best of my knowledge, I see
17 not one black face among them, not one. I
18 submit, gentlemen, that no matter how well
19 intentioned they may be or have been, they
20 do not relate to the black community.

21 (Applause.)

22 What I am saying, gentlemen, we as
23 black people, we don't need your well inten-
24 tioned direction. We are capable of self-
25 direction. We welcome all the support, the

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side-by-side walking with us that you are willing to give, but we don't need nor do we want your direction.

(Applause.)

You see, for too long as the benevolent great white father, you have decided what was good for your poor black children. At your behest we have moved, we have jumped, we have shoved and we have scratched our heads and did just as we were told, damned well told, or we got nothing. I ask you, gentlemen, what the hell makes you God?

(Applause.)

What makes you think, by any stretch of the imagination, that you know what is better for the black man than he, himself knows? What sets you up as this type of an expert? This is the reason behind no calling attention for the record, that of this list of well-intentioned experts there is not one who relates to the black community, not one. No matter how long you have lived around us, and as the cliché goes, I have lived around you all my life, and I like you. But I have lived around you all my life and I like you,

1 but I am not facetious enough to make you
2 believe or estimate your intelligence to the
3 point that I am going to make you believe
4 that I know more about your well being than
5 you do. I resent, and we as black people re-
6 sent the fact that you are continually impos-
7 ing your will upon us. We know --

8 (Applause.)

9 We know where we are going. We know
10 how we want to go there. I repeat. We will
11 accept any and all of the help as co-sponsors
12 that you are willing to give. But I repeat
13 some of the statements that were made by
14 previous speakers, I say to you that if you
15 insist upon this benevolent treatment, if
16 you insist upon your role as the great white
17 father, if you insist that you know what is
18 good for us better than we know, if you in-
19 sist that you know our innermost thinking be-
20 fore we even know it, if you insist that you,
21 beyond all else, are the arbiter in thinking
22 and in direction and in all areas that other
23 people have reserved for themselves as being
24 the one dignity, the dignity and the right of
25 self-determination and self-thinking, then,

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4 CHAIRMAN COCUZZA: Thank you very much,

5 12. Moore.

6 (The following is transcribed out of
7 sequence.)

8 CHAIRMAN COCUZZA: Dr. Haskin, give
9 your name and address.

10 DR. HASKIN: I am Dr. Aaron H. Haskin,
11 Health Officer. I have been associated with
12 the Division of Health in various capacities
13 since February 19, 1931. I received my med-
14 ical degree from the University of Michigan
15 in June 1927, and my Master's Degree in
16 Public Health from Columbia University in
17 June 1941. I have received a diploma in
18 Tropical and Military Medicine from the Army
19 Medical Center in September 1943, and in
20 Nuclear Medicine from the same institution
21 in 1947.

22 I have been District Physician, Medical
23 Officer, Medical Investigator and
24 finally appointed Health Officer in 1951 and
25 have been in that capacity ever since. I am

a member of the following professional societies:

Essex County Medical Society, New Jersey State Medical Society, American Medical Association, Essex County Health Officers' Association, New Jersey State Health Officers' Association, American Association of Public Health Physicians, Fellow of the American Public Health Association.

My talk will be directed primarily toward health conditions found in the Medical Center Urban Renewal Project N.J.R. - 196 as compared with the rest of the City.

From a statistical study of disease rates, it has been clearly established that certain disease rates act as a criterion of the status of public health in a community or in an area within the community. Venereal disease is one of these diseases. In the Medical Center Urban Renewal Project N.J.R. - 196, the venereal disease rate is significantly higher as compared with the rest of the City. In the Central Ward, of 728 cases of syphilis in the City, 237 were in this area, 33 per cent. Of the 1,986 cases of gonorrhea,

722 were from this area, 40 per cent. Similarly, with respect to tuberculosis, the rates showed the same results.

Lead poisoning among children is found almost exclusively in the Central Ward of which this area is a major portion. This is due to the fact that this an old part of the city and the old pipes are almost entirely of lead variety. This section is commonly known as the lead belt.

This area shows the greatest amount of diarrhea particularly in children and has had several outbreaks and a significantly high death rate. This is due to the fact that accumulation of garbage, rubbish and subsequently rat and roach infestation is greatest in this area.

Infant mortality is another criterion of the status of the public health of a community. In 1906 there were 508 infant deaths in the entire City. One hundred seven were in the Central Ward of which R-106 is a major section.

A VOICE: Get his address. What is his address?

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CHAIRMAN COC : Give your address.

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MR. HARRISON: I live at 22 Goldsmith
Avenue, in Newark.

CHAIRMAN COCUZZA: Thank you very much.

A VOICE: Do you go to the City Hospital?

CHAIRMAN COCUZZA: Your name.

MR. HARRISON: I gave it once. The
record has it.

CHAIRMAN COCUZZA: Repeat it, please,
so I may hear it.

MR. HARRISON: Dean Kenneth Harrison.
I'm the Acting Community Action Director for
the United Community Corporation. My address
is 63 Avenue A, in New York City.

I have worked for United Community
Corporation for two years, and I qualify, I
feel, as an expert just as much as some of the
other speakers have.

I have a B.A. Degree from New York
University, and I have a Master's Degree from New York
University, and I have eighteen years in the
Community organization field.

Pardon me, just a moment, please, Dean. Mr. Harrison or Dean Harrison, I'm sorry. It is now 12:30. You have thirty minutes to speak and an additional ten minutes for summation.

DEAN HARRISON: Thank you.

CHAIRMAN COCUEZA: You're welcome.

DEAN HARRISON: There are fifteen points that I am not sure has been stated in sequence. I wanted to call the attention of this body to those collected fifteen points, because I think it is important in terms of the life of this community.

As you know, the United Community Corporation has subdivided this City into nine geographic areas and established eight functioning area boards throughout the City. The information that I speak on now is collected from the various resources throughout the community. I would like the record to show point by point unfolding of the various dispositions as have come to my attention.

Number one, the residents have expressed an opinion about the fact of relocation. From a point of view of the homeowner, the business

owner and the tenant, gentlemen.

First of all, let me say that I was a staff consultant when the Med Site Committee of U.C.C. spoke with the Mayor and with Mr. Danzig of the Housing Authority. One of the issues that came up was adequate relocation. I found it necessary in his office to point out some of the sociological implications of his statistics. Sure, I may grant that the Housing Authority can provide these many units but they have not looked into the substantive position of what happens.

If there are a number of units -- first of all, my research and data indicates that the majority of housing built in recent years are for the senior citizens. Sure, if a senior citizen moves out into a new housing unit, that creates a vacancy, and also on other relocation, other housing points that holds true, too. There is an annual vacancy rate. Also, you have to be aware of the fact that there is also a waiting list from the

Housing Authority.

I think the most important point is that as the Negroes in this area look for new housing, they are looking on a racial and social, and on an economic basis, opportunity to relocate in Vailsburg, Weequahic, Ironbound, Mt. Prospect, Rossmore and Forest Hills. I don't mean to tell you that there are not Negroes living in those areas, but I do mean to indicate that there is a high vacancy rate in Ironbound at which, if I think the Committee really wants to find out the facts, if we go over there and find out how many of those units are available to Negroes in the way of integrating a community other than housing projects in the Ironbound, I'll guarantee you that probably ninety-five per cent of the housing available would not be open for Negro rental or ownership. I'm sure there are families in Vailsburg. My studies indicate that not many of the vacancies in Vailsburg will be open to the Negro nor can they afford it, certainly up on Mt. Prospect and throughout the periphery of the City.

Also, it is indicated that not many of

1 the suburbs are not willing to take in many
2 of the Negroes, particularly low income Negroes
3 coming from Newark. Let me move along.

4 Under this question of relocation,
5 there are terms and facts as to what is going
6 to happen to the small business store owner.
7 What is going to happen to the business owner
8 happens to be a home and who cannot repurchase
9 and the owner get Federal, State or City loans
10 that will qualify him to borrow money to pur-
11 chase a new home.

12 Question number two, tax ratables. As
13 my staff has talked with many of the people
14 outside of the Central Ward, particularly in
15 the areas that I have named before, the ques-
16 tion invariably comes up, particularly in
17 Vailsburg, Lawrence, Lombard, Roseville,
18 Forest Hills and North Newark, the question
19 continually comes up with all the vacant land
20 in Newark, are they creating more vacant land
21 and what are they doing to the tax ratables.
22 Even if public housing is rebuilt, does that
23 mean that the people in the surrounding com-
24 munity do not have an interest on taking a
25 slice of land like this out of the Central

Ward? Certainly there
about locating the medical school in Newark,
but in a different location. There are other
vacant lands, particularly down in the Iron-
bound area, in the meadowlands, and Freling-
huysen Avenue where a dental and medical
school could be built. It is a good possibil-
ity that State and Federal funds would be
available to build an additional hospital.

Thirdly, public housing on the site.
A large amount of land permitted under the
first proposal, 150 to 190 acres, depending
on whether you improve the roadways or not --
and I speak to that point primarily because
the State law indicates that the City can ac-
quire as much land as they want, even above
and beyond 190 acres. The point that I am
trying to make here is that in terms of public
housing on the site, why does the medical and
dental school need that much space? I under-
stand from reading the newspapers they want
parking lots. They want to spread out the
various schools on a separate basis. I've
heard people in the community that say you
could build high rise apartments for the low in-

1 ... Why can't you build high rise
2 medical schools for the medical residents?
3 They still make elevators. These are the
4 questions that I think that --

5 (Applause.)

6 -- that I get in the feedback that I
7 get from the community. Please understand
8 that. I think these are points that this
9 Committee should take in terms of making its
10 judgment.

11 If you can take that much land in the
12 first place -- and certainly some people in
13 the community admit that we need improved
14 medical facilities -- a high rise medical
15 school within a one or two block area or four
16 block area, depending on how you study these,
17 can improve the medical service. If you can
18 take that land in the first place, the balance
19 of the land could be used for public housing
20 or low rise dispersed public housing. I think
21 these are some of the burning questions in
22 the minds of some of the people.

23 Improved medical service, yes, but what
24 about the housing. Creating all these re-
25 quirements for housing is a major time.

1 You may be right, that the area is blighted,
2 but who is thinking in terms of the citizens?
3 Again, I am speaking from a collection of at-
4 titudes and sentiments expressed around the
5 City.

6 Five, urban renewal programs. The City,
7 ~~which is applying for urban renewal moneys, will be~~
8 applying for urban renewal moneys -- not ur-
9 ban renewal moneys, but urban renewal laws in
10 this area, which includes moneys. They have
11 also applied for condemnation proceedings.
12 The community feels that where the urban re-
13 newal technique will not work, they have a
14 back-up of condemnation and the condemnation
15 was granted by the State, and I understand the
16 application will be made for urban renewal,
17 which includes relocation rights.

18 In terms of talking to the people in
19 the community and finding the sentiments of
20 my staff, ~~and the sentiments of my staff~~
21 as they have talked to the people, the people
22 in the community are concerned that they have
23 not been informed by the City or by this Com-
24 mittee of that urban renewal or their urban
25 renewal rights. There are urban renewal laws.

1 I think if this Committee is concerned
2 about being just and fair, they should publish
3 and make known to every resident what their
4 rights are. I don't think this has been done
5 to any large extent. At least, I haven't
6 heard of it as yet.

7 Number six, there has been question in
8 the community about a different location for
9 the site, the meadowlands, the suburbs, or
10 ~~man-made~~ other than the Central Ward for
11 various reasons that I have indicated before.
12 Has this Committee honestly published before
13 the ~~human~~ community alternatives of various
14 sites so that the total community, including
15 the Central Ward, could make a judgment in
16 terms of the best of three or the best of
17 five, to say that one and only one place is
18 satisfactory in the community? It is one of
19 the things that the community is getting ex-
20 cited about. I am interpreting these facts
21 to you as a friend of the Committee and as a
22 friend of the Court, so to speak, because I
23 think you need to know some of these things
24 and know what the attitudes of the people are.

25 Number seven, the people in the com-

1 community raise the question about the Essex
2 County Community College. Prior to the dis-
3 cussion in the endorsement of the medical site
4 and the program of the medical site, of the
5 Newark Fathers, it indicated that there was
6 not space in Newark for a Community College,
7 and the current thoughts on that would be one
8 inside Newark and one possibly outside Newark.
9 But I call to your attention that prior to
10 the move to pass on the med site there was not
11 room for a junior college. Many people in
12 the community are asking themselves a real
13 question, on one hand you didn't have room for
14 a medical college, for a community college,
15 and on the other hand, you have room for a
16 med site. This is another factor that's up-
17 setting the community.

18 I think these are the important things
19 for you to pay attention to before you rubber
20 stamp this proposed medical and dental school.

21 Number eight, F.H.A. mortgage insurance
22 under Title 10. Does mortgage insurance pro-
23 vide adequate guarantee mortgage money for
24 approximately 780 homeowners in the area. I
25 read the law on it, and some of the other ex-

1 that will be testifying here are know-
2 ing in the law. F.H.A., across the
3 country, they are disposed to particular
4 people who have a particular interest, and in
5 general, the F.H.A. mortgages have not gone
6 to the lowly homeowner. Here again I express
7 the attitude and feelings of the people in a
8 community. They have not gone by and large
9 to the Negro, to the Negro in circumstances
10 of poverty. This is another question that is
11 being raised by the people in the community.

12 Number nine, the medical school in re-
13 lation to the City Hospital. It shows the
14 location of the med site in geographic proxi-
15 mity of the dental-medical school of the
16 medical center that is justifiable on one
17 hand, but many people in the community are ask-
18 ing, and I feel justifiably, how many people
19 will be employed in the new medical school.
20 They have asked questions in terms of who will
21 be the recipients of the service. Is it in-
22 tended to use the surrounding Negro community
23 to practice on? How many Negroes from that
24 area and even from Newark can currently qual-
25 ify for medical school? How many have gotten

1 out of high school and gone to college and can
2 benefit from a medical school being located
3 in this area? What percentage of Negroes from
4 that site will be able to have employment as
5 a result of the medical school? Will they be
6 Registered Nurses? Will they be laboratory
7 technicians?

8 Many people in the community are saying,
9 no, they are being probably nurses' aides, a
10 few. Some will be janitors and the rest of
11 the bulk of the jobs, as the people in the
12 community say, will go to the white people.
13 Certainly the way of medical services and
14 medical facilities across the country go, the
15 quota system does not allow more than three to
16 four per cent in any medical school, regard-
17 less of whether they are qualified or not.
18 People in the community are asking these ques-
19 tions.

20 Also in relation to the medical site
21 being established there, what is going to hap-
22 pen to the small businesses that must be re-
23 located and must try to continue to survive
24 around the periphery?

25 Number ten, one of the burning questions

1 that we have been able to find in a community
2 to do it will this do to the political strength
3 in the Central Ward? Does this have anything
4 to do with weakening the political voting
5 strength of the people in the community? I
6 myself asked the question in terms of the land
7 clearance if the City is interested in bene-
8 fitting the people. Why/then/ not built on
9 some of the vacant properties that have been
10 torn down? I don't mean the old Third Ward
11 but in many areas throughout the Central Ward.
12 Many of the people in relation to political
13 strength are raising the question that the
14 Master Plan calls for making Newark, the cen-
15 tral part of Newark, an industrial park, an
16 industrial area with some playgrounds, and the
17 remaining few housing developments that you
18 have, and certainly the road way coming through
19 takes up a great deal of space. As I can
20 interpret the Master Plan, it tends to have
21 nothing in regard to removal of the people of
22 the Central Ward. I think that as to what is
23 going to happen to them or retain them in the
24 City.

25 I have reached that conclusion based on

1 what the people in the community have said
2 and what their sentiments and thoughts are,
3 and what they are angry about. They have
4 discussed the issues many, many times, and
5 there have been many, many meetings in regard
6 to this proposed medical and dental school.
7 I'm sure you are aware that there have been
8 many discussions about the medical school down
9 to what will be first taken and what will be
10 left on the boards.

11 Number eleven, use of demonstration
12 city's money. I would like to inform the
13 Committee -- I'm not sure you are aware of it
14 -- that the total medical and dental school
15 site is within the demonstration city's area,
16 which is popularly referred to as medical district.
17 Certainly in the planning and the location of
18 demonstration city's program for Newark, and
19 the inclusion of the total site and the demon-
20 stration area means that the City can acquire
21 more money, which certainly I have some question
22 about why is the demonstration city's area
23 going so far away? Nevertheless, the total
24 medical site is within the boundaries of the
25 proposed demonstration city. Some of that

1 money would be coming, possibly be coming
2 from demonstration cities and running with
3 the mad site. Also, some of that money will
4 be coming from urban renewal. This is not a
5 single package proposal as I understand it.

6 What the public needs to know is what
7 are the current plans and what will be the
8 changing plans in terms of the use of demon-
9 stration city's money as it relates to the
10 mad site? Again, these are questions that
11 are being raised by people that live in that
12 area.

13 Number twelve, school construction
14 program. Will additional schools that are
15 currently in the mad site be built to replace
16 those that are torn down? If so, where, and
17 how does the mad site affect the tenement
18 street project?

19 A VOICE: They ain't paying no atten-
20 tion to you. Let them get your attention.

21 DEAN HARRISON: Many of the people in
22 the community have made a number of comments
23 about this as it relates to the mad site, and
24 comments that I have heard having to do with
25 this. Is the Tompkins (?) Street School go-

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ing to be torn down? Is it going to be used
as a school for dentists and doctors living
in the med site? I don't know whether this
is currently planned or not. Do you plan to
stop construction on the school? Do you plan
to rebuild it? If the total med site area is
to be taken, it is not too much on the peri-
phery of the med site. It is down within the
boundaries of the med site. So what's going
to happen to it? I'm asking these questions
because these are questions that the people
in the community have asked me, and I've told
them and make record of their questions and
inform this august body of what they are
thinking of, but this august body, I think,
has to begin to answer some of these things
for the people in the community.

As I see it, there is a great deal of
emotion and hostility and fear and mistrust.
Before you make that decision I think it is
essential to answer some of these questions
for the residents in Newark. Because these
are vital questions they are asking. I don't
know if you have been down in the community
and found that or not.

1 I have mentioned this before, but I
2 will mention it again. Job availability at
3 the medical school site. What kind of jobs
4 are available? How does it affect the employ-
5 ment in the community not only in terms of
6 working but in terms of businesses?

7 Number fourteen, the Fairmount Urban
8 Renewal Project. Can moneys allocated for
9 this project be used to develop housing?
10 What commitments of the City made to the resi-
11 dents under this project are being made?
12 Where does the Fairmount Project stand in re-
13 lation to the med school site?

14 As I recall, about 90 or 95 per cent
15 of the Fairmount Project is within the med
16 school site, which is also totally in demon-
17 stration city's program. What commitments
18 have been made and what amendments will be
19 made, and are people in the community informed
20 about the reasons of their project and how will
21 it be affected by the dental and medical
22 school? These are questions that the people
23 in the community are raising.

24 I would call to your attention that
25 these are questions that not only come from

1 the people on the site but have been raised
2 by people in the community in their regular
3 monthly and weekly meetings.

4 Number fifteen, transportation. How
5 will transportation be affected? What pro-
6 visions will be made for our highways and
7 how will they fit into the proposed highway
8 scheme? Of course, the proposed highway pro-
9 gram and midtown connected -- portions of the
10 midtown connector are within or geographically
11 ly close to the proposed dental and medical
12 school. That's additional properties to be
13 taken. The questions that I hear is essentially,
14 largely highway systems such as this are
15 taking such a large amount of land. Does this
16 mean that the highway is unnecessary on that
17 large scale lands because a large portion of
18 that highway will not be servicing anybody
19 within the mid site area because most of the
20 families there will be removed? Also, how
21 will the transportation, the cars and buses and
22 heavy and light transportation be affected by
23 taking over all of this property? Are the
24 buses going to go through the medical site?
25 Are they going to go around the medical school

1 site? These are questions that the people
2 in the community do not know and they want
3 answers on this question.

4 Finally, let me make my summary re-
5 lated to feeling in the community of how this
6 thing came about. The whole proposed dental
7 and medical school, and people in the commu-
8 ity are saying, it follows the trend of com-
9 munity involvement that existed not only in
10 this City but in most cities in relation to
11 urban renewal. It requires public participa-
12 tion and decisions, and to hold the public
13 hearing after the facts. Many of the people
14 in the community feel that that is totally in-
15 adequate to make all of the arrangements and
16 come back to the people in the community and
17 say, well, here is a defacto decision that we
18 would like you to hear about and go ahead --

19 (Applause.)

20 As with urban renewal, the people in a
21 community say that they want to be in on the
22 planning. I could see how if they did. Decision
23 cannot be delayed long enough to inform the
24 people of the community about not only the
25 fifteen points that I have raised, but about

1 the total proposition, get their sentiments,
2 make changes according to the desires and the
3 wills of the people affected by the program,
4 and come out with a proposed program that is
5 suitable for the people in Newark.

6 Gentlemen, it just does not seem to
7 me to be economically or politically or
8 socially feasible in this day and age to try
9 to do this after the fact. The new thing
10 coming about in this country and certainly
11 in this City -- that is the people, if they
12 are consulted, and the conclusions are prescribed
13 to and listened to, then they are to partici-
14 pate in the total phase, and I think you come
15 out with a much better product. I think you
16 come out with a product where the people are
17 in support of it, where there is not conten-
18 tion on the State level, where there is not
19 contention on the Federal level, and a pro-
20 ject that can show Newark has a winner if the
21 people are allowed to participate in a deci-
22 sion, in a decision making process.

23 It seems to me, in summary, to boil
24 down to that. Sure, this proposed dental and
25 medical school can be endorsed and passed on

1 the total proposition, get their sentiments,
2 make changes according to the desires and the
3 wills of the people affected by the program,
4 and come out with a proposed program that is
5 suitable for the people in Newark.

6 Gentlemen, it just does not seem to
7 me to be economically or politically or
8 socially feasible in this day and age to try
9 to do this after the fact. The new thing
10 coming about in this country and certainly
11 in this City -- that is the people, if they
12 are consulted, and the sentiments are presented
13 to and listened to, when they are to partici-
14 pate in the total phase, and I think you come
15 out with a much better product. I think you
16 come out with a product where the people are
17 in support of it, where there is not conten-
18 tion on the State level, where there is not
19 contention on the Federal level, and a pro-
20 ject that can show Newark has a winner if the
21 people are allowed to participate in a deci-
22 sion, in a decision making process.

23 It seems to me, in summary, to boil
24 down to that. Sure, this proposed dental and
25 medical school can be endorsed and passed on

1 by this Committee and forwarded through the
2 regular process, but it just creates chaos
3 in a time when in this country and city we
4 need cooperation. As I see it, the people in
5 the community really aren't against the mun-
6 icipal officers. They would like to work with
7 the municipal officers if the municipal of-
8 ficers and the committees and the council,
9 what-have-you, will include them in on the
10 plan.

11 Gentlemen, I thank you.

12 (Applause.)

13 CHAIRMAN COCUZZA: Thank you very much.

14 I wish to announce that the meeting will be
15 adjourned for lunch and it will be continued
16 at 2 p.m. today in these same chambers. The
17 next speaker when the meeting reconvenes at
18 2 p.m. will be Mr. Connelley, the Director of
19 the Newark Fire Department.

20 MR. MOORE: Can we ask the indulgence
21 of the Chair?

22 CHAIRMAN COCUZZA: The meeting is ad-
23 journed, Mr. Moore.

24 (The luncheon recess is taken.)
25

1 CHAIRMAN COCUZZA: The next speaker
2 will be Mr. Earl Harris.

3 (Applause.)

4 MR. HARRIS: Mr. Chairman, members of
5 the Planning Board.

6 Mr. Chairman, first I want to state
7 for the record that to the best of my know-
8 ledge there was an adjourned meeting, or I con-
9 rect? The meeting from last night was ad-
10 journed.

11 CHAIRMAN COCUZZA: It is continued
12 from last night.

13 MR. HARRIS: The rules were set last
14 night for the meeting. Here you continue to
15 meet and you changed the rules in the middle
16 of the game. I want to state for the record
17 that we are protesting this, that you are
18 using subterfuge so the majority of people
19 who are employed are unable to be here to be
20 heard, and that I will, we will so state this
21 in our protest to Mr. Weaver.

22 I would like to ask the Chairman --

23 A VOICE: State your address, Earl.

24 CHAIRMAN COCUZZA: Would you mind giv-
25 ing your name and address to the reporter.

... is Earl Harris.

er Avenue in Newark.

CIAIRMAN COCUZZA: Thank you.

MR. HARRIS: Mr. Chairman, I would like to ask you another question. Have you, as the Vice Chairman and the members of this Planning Board, at any time during the last year or so, or any members of this Planning Board seen fit to tour any of the other cities throughout the State to make a survey as to what is being done in regards to new housing for people? Could you answer that, sir?

CHAIRMAN COCUZZA: We will put that in for the record.

MR. HARRIS: I asked you a question.
Can you answer it?

CHAIRMAN COCUZZA: I have no answer for it myself. Therefore, it is my only personal answer. I have been around.

A VOICE: I can answer.

MR. HARRIS: You have been around?

CHAIRMAN COCUZZA: Yes. I've been through Pittsburgh. That's as far as I've

12. HARRIS: That's as far as you have

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2 CHAIRMAN COCUZZA: Yes.

3 MR. HARRIS: And that's the only city --

4 CHAIRMAN COCUZZA: Please continue.

5 MR. HARRIS: Another question, Mr.
6 Chairman. Is this being transcribed on tape,
7 this hearing?

8 CHAIRMAN COCUZZA: Yes, it is.

9 THE REPORTER: No, it isn't, sir.

10 MR. HARRIS: Is there available a copy
11 for us of the minutes of this meeting?

12 CHAIRMAN COCUZZA: There will be avail-
13 able to you.

14 MR. HARRIS: To us?

15 CHAIRMAN COCUZZA: At the conclusion,
16 yes.

17 MR. HARRIS: At the conclusion of busi-
18 ness?

19 CHAIRMAN COCUZZA: Yes.

20 MR. HARRIS: There will be available for
21 us, the people, who are protesting this medical
22 control, a transcript of the entire hearing, is
23 that correct?

24 CHAIRMAN COCUZZA: Oh, yes, absolutely,
25

-- you know for a fact that housing is going
 to be built for the people of the City of
 Newark," and I think you pointed out something
 along Arden Avenue or something. I just want
 to know do you know the Newark Evening News
 on March 26th. It says, "City projects fast."

May I say the gentleman who is sitting back here, Mr. Shabazian, happens to be a witness. I'm going to read this for the record.

'The Federal government has notified Newark that the City must make some 'hard choices' as to priorities in urban renewal -- choices forced by the apportionment of Federal funds available for the City's program by the proposed medical school project.

"Then, in the same breath, the government made the first choice itself, telling Newark that completion of the Old Third Ward project -- in execution since 1960 -- 'must receive top priority' in the City's urban renewal program."

I can say that Mr. Dancig himself stated publicly and for the record that because of the

1 fact that this medical school thing was coming
2 up and he has seen fit to get involved in it
3 for some reason or other -- maybe it was
4 political expedience. I don't know whether
5 Lou Danzag has any intentions of running for
6 public office. If he has, Lou, don't do it
7 because you will be criticized just like Hagelin
8 the next time he goes out.

9 (Applause.)

10 You may say that this may not be germane
11 what I am saying here, but politics enter into
12 it. I must say these things because it affects
13 our every way of life. Everytime you start
14 affecting human beings, we have learned to be
15 sophisticated to the extent that we recognize
16 what we are going to have to register more
17 people, and you cannot elect anybody in Newark
18 or in the State or New Jersey without the Negro
19 vote. So we will be up and down the State of
20 New Jersey telling everybody if Mr. Danzag goes to
21 Northampton, that he cannot be governor.

22 I have discussed this with my constituents
23 and they have said to me that if Mr. Danzag will not
24 be the governor of the State of New Jersey.

25 (Applause.)

1
2 up and he has seen fit to get involved in it
3 for some reason or other -- maybe it was
4 political expedience. I don't know whether
5 Lou Danzig has any intentions of running for
6 public office. If he has, Lou, don't do it
7 because you will be defeated just like Hughie
8 the next time he goes out.

9 (Applause.)

10 You may say that this may not be germane
11 what I am saying here, but politics enter into
12 it. I must say these things because it affects
13 our every way of life. Everytime you start
14 affecting human beings, we have learned to be
15 sophisticated to the extent that we recognize
16 that we are going to have to register more
17 people, and you cannot elect anybody in Newark
18 or in the State of New Jersey without the Negro
19 votes. So we will be up and down the State of
20 New Jersey telling everybody if Hughie gets to
21 nomination, that he cannot be governor.

22 I have assurance from Stokely Carmichael
23 and Dr. King to see to it that Hughie will not
24 be the governor of the State of New Jersey.

25 (Applause.)

1
2 Newark Human Rights Commission. This
3 was considered a sacred document. The City
4 Fathers saw fit to conceal this and not be
5 permitted to be seen by the average citizen
6 of Newark for some reason or other. I just
7 want to read a quote here. At that time, the
8 Acting Director was a gentleman by the name
9 of Ralph Zinn. I have always had the highest
10 respect of Ralph as a man.

11 "There is a white power structure in-
12 tended to drive them into self-contained areas.
13 The Negro too often finds himself pursued by
14 the urban renewal process from neighborhood to
15 neighborhood or dislocated by a new highway.
16 In an effort to remove slum the Negro becomes
17 a refugee between ghettos."

18 Gentlemen, I think you should really
19 seriously pay attention to that. What is in-
20 volved here is a human element. I maintain
21 that if you men who serve in a responsible
22 position as members of a Planning Board, if
23 you are sincerely interested in the City of
24 Newark and progress for this City, you will,

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5 here to our City, if it was such a glorious
6 thing, Mayor Whelan would have never gotten
7 rid of it in Jersey City. This is the same
8 school in Jersey City that they are kicking
9 the hell out of Jersey City because it is a
10 tax burden on the people. Still another title
11 and another corporation, it is now being
12 sponsored by the State for the same medical
13 school we are opening our arms for, welcoming
14 it into our City and forgetting about the
15 people.

16 As responsible men appointed to serve
17 in a position either elected or appointed, we
18 have a responsibility and the responsibility
19 is to serve in the best manner that it will
20 effect a better life for all of the citizens
21 of Newark. If you can show me where this
22 medical school will bring about a better life
23 rather than having better homes and decent
24 homes, and to do some
25 down -- now this medical school is going to

1 cause an additional burden on the people who
2 pay rents and the people who own the piece of
3 property. God knows and God must help the poor
4 working man who is unfortunate enough who saw
5 fit to scrounge up two or three mortgages to
6 go out and buy a one family house in the last
7 four or five years in this City. All he got
8 on his hands today is hell. I can assure you
9 the great percentage of Negroes who own a one
10 family house in this City, I give them time be-
11 fore they wind up losing it.

12 A VOICE: Two families will go, too.

13 MR. HARRIS: They cannot absorb this tax
14 rate. You must remember that. So therefore,
15 as responsible -- you know that word is thrown
16 around so often, particularly when it is shown
17 in the white press about responsible and ill-
18 responsible Negroes.

19 Let me say something to you on that mat-
20 ter. You know, the so-called responsible Negro
21 is the one that the Caucasians have been able
22 to manipulate like puppets over a period of
23 years. You as a Caucasian, these are the people
24 that have said that our leaders. They are not
25 our leaders. The responsible people are those

1 th 2, you. we seen up here in this hall here,
2 in this chamber, protesting to an injustice.
3 They are the responsible ones because they
4 have the heart and fortitude to stand up and
5 make their voice heard for what is right.

6 (Applause.)

7 This is truly the responsible person.
8 You may hang up there about Ralph Bunch. But
9 in our eyesight, in the black community, we
10 shake our head at Ralph Bunch. You know why,
11 because Ralph Bunch didn't know he was black
12 until they barred his son out of that tennis
13 club. Then he realized, with his Harvard
14 degrees and everything, that he was the same
15 as we are, you see.

16 So, in essence, what I am saying is
17 that let us come together not once as the
18 Mayor extended an invitation to us, to sit
19 down at the conference table to discuss this
20 intelligently. This is the manner in which
21 all grievances should be discussed. Put your
22 proposition on the table. Not once. He has
23 seen fit to reach into his community to bring
24 so-called leaders and to get them as
25 as, to bow their head and scratch

1 their head and shovel and say, yowza, Boss.
2 We are not saying, yowza, no more. So I say
3 to you that you have an opportunity to do
4 something.

5 You know, I don't know whether any of
6 you gentlemen know about what's taking place
7 in a city not too far removed from Newark.
8 It is a very short distance. It is New Haven,
9 Connecticut. There in New Haven, Connecticut,
10 they have truly a project under way that af-
11 fects every citizen of the city, black and
12 white. There they really have integrated --
13 integrated, gentlemen -- co-op homes. You
14 know the co-op homes that are built up there
15 is a farce. If you can show me five white
16 families or three white families in that co-
17 op project -- that got up there on Monmouth
18 Street and around there, I'll give you a five
19 dollar bill here today, because you can't do
20 it. This is not what we are working for. We
21 are working for decent housing and we want to
22 see that it is brought to Newark, and we want
23 to see that [REDACTED]
24 and making an all black community, we want to
25 see it brought together so that decent for

1 it is decent for others. what
2 it is looking for.

3 I ask you to just bear with me. I just
4 want to read to you something here from the
5 New York Times that was published in 1965,
6 September 7th. The caption is, "New Haven
7 is a model of a slumless city."

8 I want to hear from the gentleman that
9 must receive the document, the minutes as be-
10 ing transcribed today, when it was said, "I
11 think New Haven is coming closest to our
12 American dream as being a slumless city."
13 That was Mr. Robert C. Weaver, Federal Hous-
14 ing and Home Finance Administrator.

15 He said, "It is like a dream. Every-
16 thing is done with so much style." That was
17 said by a member of a New York City Community
18 Planning Board after a recent tour.

19 "If only New York had half of New
20 Haven's imagination and a quarter of its
21 spirit."

22 I say this to you, if only Newark had
23 half of this imagination and a quarter of the
24 spirit, you gentlemen who serve on this Plan-
25 ning Board.

UNDER CONSTRUCTION AT NEWARK: This is a model of a Port of New York Authority airport terminal complex

Jersey's Transportation Head Is Cautious

By EDWARD HUDSON

TRENTON, May 8 — The man named by Gov. William T. Cahill to help find ways that the Port of New York Authority can aid mass transportation takes a somewhat cautious attitude toward how much the authority can really do.

The official, John C. Kohl, New Jersey's new Commissioner of Transportation, said yesterday in an interview in his spacious office here:

"They're not going to make any open-ended commitment of their funds. It seems evident there are basic legal restraints that restrict their freedom to make such commitments."

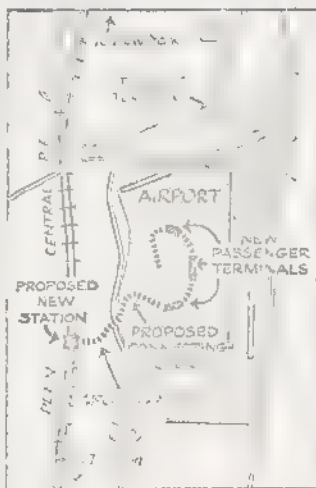
"Frankly, I think there's been great deal of loose talk about the availability of Port Authority resources. This availability is one of the things the two governors are now, I think, anxious to explore."

Mr. Kohl, a tall, 61-year-old former professor of civil engineering who speaks in a measured baritone, acknowledged that his accusation of loose talk was aimed "among others" at Theodore W. Kheel, the lawyer and labor mediator.

Mr. Kheel, as head of a now-defunct committee to save the 20-cent city subway fare has repeatedly accused the Port Authority of piling up surpluses but spending only a "pittance" for mass transit.

Governor Cahill, who was elected last fall on a platform that included a pledge to make use of the talents and resources of the authority, But resources for mass transit, he added that he doubted this named Mr. Kohl to an inter-agency task force to agree on "sweeping commitment" by the specific projects the agency would undertake. Also on the task force are representatives of the Port Authority and the Metropolitan Transportation Authority, a New York State body.

Austin J. Tobin, executive director, said, that "there are number



The New York Times May 9, 1970

of possibilities that loom rather large." He listed first, improved ground access to Newark Airport where the authority is building new passenger terminals as part of a \$200-million redevelopment of the field to be completed in 1974.

The authority has said it is prepared to build a \$12.5-million ground access system from the Newark Airport boundary to the Penn Central main line, a distance of about 3,000 feet. The line would be an extension of a planned inter-terminal transportation system, a so-called "people mover" the design for which has not yet been chosen.

Hope Put in Specific Projects

The agency has conditioned the project, however, on its feasibility, as determined by further detailed studies, and on its obtaining New Jersey, and the Penn Central's approval.

Other Possibilities Seen Among other possibilities for Port Authority participation, he said, were the following:

Improved ground access to Newark Airport where the authority is building new passenger terminals as part of a \$200-million redevelopment of the field to be completed in 1974.

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The agency has conditioned the project, however, on its feasibility, as determined by further detailed studies, and on its obtaining New Jersey, and the Penn Central's approval.

Other Possibilities Seen Among other possibilities for Port Authority participation, he said, were the following:

Improvement of the Jersey Central Railroad's main line as either a commuter or rapid transit operation.

Establishment of exclusive transit lanes on highways between trucks and passenger cars.

Stressing the importance of preserving the state's environment in planning new projects, Mr. Kohl said:

"We don't want to spoil the countryside and the city skyline just to make it possible to get from here to there faster."

Additional "park and ride" similar to the authority's facility in North Bergen, N. J., near the Lincoln Tunnel approach. At a park-and-ride site, motorists can park their cars and board a bus or train to their ultimate destination. Mr. Kohl said new sites might serve motorists destined to Newark, Jersey City or Hoboken, not only Manhattan.

Mr. Kohl is a former University of Michigan professor who has served in a number of governmental and industry posts mostly related to transportation. He was a member of the Tristate Transportation Commission from 1961 to 1966.

The official said he was "very much interested" in the possibility of establishing separate track lanes or routes to avoid the "serious and feared" conflict on highways between trucks and passenger cars.

Stressing the importance of preserving the state's environment in planning new projects, Mr. Kohl said:

"We don't want to spoil the countryside and the city skyline just to make it possible to get from here to there faster."

Summary

Sunny and mild with in prospect for nation today. Still, ever, will be

1 It isn't often that we get involved in
2 a situation where we don't have a real knock
3 down and out thing where people use all sort
4 of subterfuge, intimidation, what-not, to try
5 to farm this off. Frighten us off. But we
6 never feared the dogs, we didn't fear the fire
7 hoses, we don't fear night sticks and we don't
8 fear the consequences that are involved in
9 Newark. If necessary, if it means dying, we
10 are ready to give our life. If it means going
11 to jail, we are prepared to go there. If it
12 means anything as far as confining our fight
13 within the law, we are going to do that.

14 (Applause.)

15 As veterans of the Civil Rights strug-
16 gles, many of the people you see here, they
17 have faced the dogs, the fire hoses and the
18 night sticks. That's why when I say to you
19 they don't frighten us, that's what I mean.
20 That's why when I said to you, there are
21 others who are waiting to come in here and for
22 less than \$10, less than ten hours, Dr. King,
23 Stokely Carmichael, just as soon as he gets
24 out of jail in Atlanta, they will come up here.
25 We have said repeatedly that we don't want to

1 see incidents in Newark. In fact, a lot of
2 people here serve with me on a committee and
3 they served with General Pawley last year, to
4 the point where we came to keep down the trouble
5 as far as Newark. I want to make this crystal
6 clear. A lot of people here served with me to
7 the point where we came to keep down the trouble.
8 But as I go around to Mr. Pawley then, that the
9 first question of business -- I told him the
10 other day to Linwood Spivey, to call the people
11 in, the people who are affected, and to meet
12 with them, the people who are being hit
13 around, around and short-changed. Call them
14 in and meet with them. I stated to Mr. Pawley
15 at that time that none of those Negroes who
16 were there in that room, including myself,
17 truly represented the black guy in the street,
18 the guy who is going to throw that brick. Be-
19 cause when that cat goes the other, I'm going
20 to make it because I don't want to get hit up-
21 side the head. The first one to get hit with
22 that brick is the one I don't want to call
23 the stand. I don't have to call them out. You
24 know who they are. We got two councilmen,
25 others.

(Applause.)

Just so long as everyone knows who they are. If you don't believe it, you go outside to the street and talk to the guy in the street. He will tell you where he is going to throw that brick. We don't want to see no bricks thrown in Newark. We want Newark to be a good place to live. Many of us have spent all our life in Newark. We are fighting for a better city. By a better city, we want everybody to benefit by it. I want you to know that. I want a better city for all people, Black and white. If America is to survive and really truly be a city, be a country to set examples for other countries, then we must learn that together we stand -- I mean if we want to go all over the world and tell them about democracy, then we have to show them that we practice it, and that democracy is something that can be worked out.

I was looking for Mr. Danzig's clipping where Mr. Danzig would be one of the teachers school he would have to cut back an urban research project. That's a matter of public record as stated in the Newark News, that Mr. Danzig

1 said because of the medical school he would
2 have to cut back an urban renewal project, and
3 yet he would come before this body and paint a
4 glowing picture of the future plans of urban
5 renewal when he knows darn well the funds
6 aren't going to be available because they are
7 going to be utilized in the building of this
8 medical school.

9 That's a matter of record, gentlemen.
10 I am saying to you that you can do something.
11 You can become of age and say to the highest
12 executive of this city that we are for decent
13 homes and medical school last, because that new
14 school will certainly be a shining example of
15 something beautiful if it was situated up there
16 in Madison on the Dodge Estate, because there
17 they have the room.

18 I want to read here from, "Improving the
19 quality of urban life, with the Honorable Robert
20 C. Weaver, Secretary." That's the Director.

21 "A housing proponent concerned with meet-
22 ing the full range of housing needs, particular-
23 ly of low and moderate income families, and in-
24 creasing the availability of the existing housing
25 supply to all residents of the City, it could in-

1 involve the participation of urban renewal agen-
2 cies, public housing authorities, non-profit
3 and limited profit groups engaged in low and
4 moderate costs housing construction and re-
5

6 Gentlemen, let me say something to you.
7 As to the matter of the tapes, which were taken from
8 from demonstration cities -- of course, this is
9 not under your jurisdiction -- is going to be
10 utilized in this mad school. Again, we think
11 we have a thorough case. We are certainly go-
12 ing to file -- there is no hesitation about
13 telling you. We are going into Federal Courts.
14 We believe that in Federal Court -- if neces-
15 sary, we will go right up the ladder until we
16 get to the Supreme Court. We are going through
17 with litigation, and we are going to attempt to
18 stop this thing. I am standing here talking to
19 you. I was hoping there would be a wire from
20 Washington because it is so not forthcoming to-
21 day, that I can assure you we will be on Eastern
22 Airlines, about fifty of us tomorrow, and we
23 will be in Washington. That's why I asked you
24 whether the tapes are available.

25 (Applause.)

1 So I ask you, as men who are willing to
2 do something for your City where you reside --
3 and I must state for the record the Chairman,
4 Mr. Booker, isn't here, but I want it known in
5 the record that Mr. Booker does not live in
6 Newark. He has an address on High Street but
7 he is a resident, I think, of Scotch Plains.
8 I want this to appear in the record. The
9 Chairman of the Central Planning Board of the
10 City of Newark is not a resident of the City
11 of Newark, you see. He has a vote -- we know
12 his business is there. Another thing, too.
13 We have learned through a Civil Rights struggle
14 that if you can't sit down at a bargaining
15 table with a person and try to come to some
16 sort of an agreement without throwing the
17 brick, without throwing the brick we have carried
18 aces up our sleeve. You know, we never used
19 the word in the Civil Rights struggle through-
20 out all kinds of boycotts, economical withdrawals,
21 withdrawals. I think it is a better word.
22 Economic withdrawal. In other words, just sup-
23 posing we were to select Bambergers and two or
24 three hundred people got in front of Bambergers
25 and asked them, the President of Bambergers to

1 meet with the City Fathers to try to bring him
2 to the conference table with us, to use his
3 influence as a member of the Chamber of Com-
4 merce. We are aware that the Chamber of Com-
5 merce has a great deal of influence with the
6 City Fathers. What we can do, we can demon-
7 strate peacefully, economical withdrawal of
8 our funds. We know that the black people con-
9 trols a certain amount of funds. If we kept
10 this money from being spent, then we think that
11 we can get you at the conference table to dis-
12 cuss things intelligently. You see, we have
13 a lot of approaches. We don't want to do this.
14 This is something that we have discussed, and
15 I am not trying to hide it.

16 But what we are trying to do, we are
17 trying to reach an intelligent satisfactory
18 conclusion where men sit down and discuss what
19 is best for the City of Newark.

20 I know, having served at one time here
21 in this City of Newark under this administra-
22 tion before I resigned, that a lot of members
23 of various wards and parties are told what to
24 do. But I am saying to you that regardless of
25 whether you have been told or not, you still

1 meet with the City Fathers to try to bring him
2 to the conference table with us, to use his
3 influence as a member of the Chamber of Com-
4 merce. We are aware that the Chamber of Com-
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18 conclusion where men sit down and discuss what
19 is best for the City of Newark.

20 I know, having served at one time here
21 in this City of Newark under this administra-
22 tion before I resigned, that a lot of members
23 of various wards and parties are told what to
24 do. But I am saying to you that regardless of
25 whether you have been told or not, you still

yourself. You have to say to your son, your daughter, what you think you have contributed toward making this a better city. In other words, what I am saying, you have to be the master of your own conscience. I know that you are -- I think you are -- concerned with a tranquility of peace in this City. I think you are concerned. I think you are. I think you are concerned with promoting a better city for all people. I think you are concerned with the conflicts of the poor as well as the affluent, where they can afford to pay their taxes and remain in their homes that they have struggled for. I think you are concerned with the education system in the City of Newark. I think you are concerned with the problems in the City.

All I am asking you to do is show me, by your very action, that you are concerned. Show me that you are concerned. Show the citizens of Newark that you are concerned. Show the television cameras in America that you are concerned. Because you know and I know that CBS, ABC, PBS, AP, they are all looking

1 at what is happening here in Newark. We want
2 to walk up and down Broad Street peacefully.
3 We want to walk up and down Market Street and
4 every other street peacefully. We don't want
5 to be out there demonstrating. But you can't
6 keep us from demonstrating.

7 I say to you, it is in your hands. May-
8 be Addonizio can't, but it is my understanding
9 that he spent a great deal of his time down in
10 Spring Lake more than he spent in Newark. I
11 don't know.

12 (Applause.)

13 But you men, you have a conscience and
14 you have to live with it. When you walk down
15 the street and see a kid bitten by rats and
16 have a decent place to live, a warning where
17 he could sit down at the table and not have to
18 eat roaches as part of his food -- your con-
19 science, your conscience, your conscience.

20 Thank you.

21 (Applause.)

22
23 (End of excerpt.)
24
25

Section 10
Book 2
2299 missing

SEP 25 1970
177

1 (LOUIS WINARD, STENOGRAPHIC REPORTER CONTINUES
2 TAKING THE TESTIMONY AT 3:00 O'CLOCK IN THE
3 AFTERNOON).

4
5 COMMISSIONER COCUZZA: The next
6 speaker will be Mr. William Grown.

7 A GENTLEMAN: This gentleman has a
8 brief statement to make.

9 COMMISSIONER COCUZZA: What is your
10 name sir?

11 A GENTLEMAN: My name is Robert Banks.

12 COMMISSIONER COCUZZA: What subject
13 matter do you wish to discuss?

14 MR. BANKS: It is on this.

15 COMMISSIONER COCUZZA: You name, is it
16 listed on one of these cards?

17 MR. BANKS; Yes it is. It is up there.
18 And I live at 42 12th Avenue.

19 COMMISSIONER COCUZZA: Repeat your
20 name and your address.

21 MR. BANKS: My name is Robert Banks,
22 B-a-n-k-s, and I live at 42 12th Avenue in Newark,
23 in the target, and I am a home owner. And I
24 wanted to go on record because I did not know
25 anything about this meeting this morning until I

1 was down here and at least if you are going to have
2 a meeting, and I am a home owner, I should have
3 been notified in some kind of way.

4 CHAIRMAN COCUZZA: The meeting was
5 sufficiently publicized in the papers and the
6 home owners were originally notified at the first
7 presentation.

8 MR. BANKS: Well, I was not notified.

9 COMMISSIONER COCUZZA: You may continue.

10 MR. BANKS: And I would like to go
11 on record about that.

12 COMMISSIONER COCUZZA: Thank you.

13 The next speaker is Mr. Brown. Is Mr.
14 Brown here?

15 (There is no response).

16 Is Mr. Brown here?

17 (Col. HASSAN. If you would call the
18 next speaker, the people who have signed
19 were told to be here).

20 CHAIRMAN COCUZZA: I called on Mr.
21 Brown here?

22 COL. HASSAN: Mr. William Brown, the
23 people that you may call on are on their way down
24 here, they are working people so they will be here
25 so keep calling their names and we will get those

1 who are here. The working people will not be here
2 today so keep calling the names and we will get
3 those who are here, and then go back to those
4 people.

5 COMMISSIONER COCUZZA: I shall.

6 COL. HASSAN: Thank you Mr. Chairman.

7 MR. MOORE: Are we to take this as
8 a commitment from the Chair, that the persons who
9 are not here will be given an opportunity to speak
10 when they arrive?

11 COMMISSIONER COCUZZA: They shall be.

12 The next speaker which I will call is
13 Mr. Solomon. Is he here?

14 (There is no response).

15 MR. MOORE: With the cooperation of the
16 Chairman I would like to have Mr. Marshall speak
17 at this time.

18 COMMISSIONER COCUZZA: Do we have his
19 card?

20 MR. MOORE: Yes. There is a card up
21 there.

22 (MR. MARSHALL COMES FORWARD)

23 COMMISSIONER COCUZZA: What is your
24 name?

25 MR. MARSHALL: My name is Noah Marshall

1 and my address is 48 Rose Terrace, in Newark.

2 Mr. Chairman, I come here today to speak
3 against the medical school coming to Newark for
4 various reasons. I would like to urge this Board
5 not to blight this area of the City of Newark, and
6 that this Board should not blight any more land
7 in the City of Newark, until the City Housing
8 Authority, or the Newark Housing Authority build
9 something on the land that is now vacant. Because
10 of the blighting and the tearing down by the
11 bulldozers of the areas of the City of Newark, we
12 the taxpayers, and I happen to be a home owner in
13 the City of Newark, we are faced with now a 1.82
14 tax rate, which means in dollars and cents about
15 \$25. a month. About \$25. a month in addition
16 to the taxes that we are now paying.

17 So, I, speaking in behalf of the people
18 in the area in which I live, which 90 percent, or
19 95 percent of the people who live in that area
20 owns their own home, and they are waiting for this
21 tax bill to come out so that they could come down
22 here also to demonstrate against the City tearing
23 down and bulldozing and not building up. For
24 example, this 50 acres that is involved in the
25 medical site, the City wants to borrow 15 million

1 dollars, which I saw in the paper the other day
2 where the Honorable Mayor said he could receive
3 12 million dollars from the State Legislature if
4 it would reduce some 100 points. But at the same
5 time he is borrowing 15 million dollars to add to
6 the tax burden that we already have.

7 We, the taxpayers of the City of Newark
8 cannot afford this kind of luxury. 50 acres, no.
9 Because in the newspapers today it says in 18
10 months if the Trustees of the Medical School would
11 ask for the additional 100 acres, the City would
12 have to deliver that in 18 months. And so we are
13 not only speaking about the 50 acres here at this
14 time, because one is connected with the other.
15 Take out the 50 acres where the City is now re-
16 ceiving revenue, and add on the 15 million dollars,
17 and you will have some 50 million dollars here
18 that the City of Newark is giving away, and on the
19 next tax rate it will be twice as high, the raise
20 will be twice as high as it is now, and we, the
21 taxpayers cannot afford it. We cannot pass it off
22 to the tenants because we feel that this tax rate
23 is unfair.

24 Build homes in that area up there so that
25 the City can receive some revenue. And you, the

6
1 Planning Board, if you had done the job five years
2 ago, we would not have had a high tax rate. By
3 and large one quarter of the City of Newark would
4 be town down and nothing built on it. And if you
5 do build build the Newark College of Engineering
6 because the City gets \$50,000 a year too for
7 maintaining it in Newark, and if Rutgers University
8 another non-taxable institution would be there,
9 and you are now giving away another 150 acres and
10 not building any ratables.

11 So we urge you not to go along with
12 blighting this area, until there is adequate homes.

13 I would also like to take a shot at
14 Mr. Sam Warrence and his statement on relocation,
15 where he claims that he has relocated some 12,000
16 people in 17 years. And I will have you know that
17 the Hayes Homes that house some 15,000 families,
18 the Stella Wright Homes that house another 1200
19 people, the Scudder Homes and the Columbia Homes,
20 the Bishop Homes and Dayton Street, all of these
21 monstrosities were built within this period that
22 he now speaks of. So this means actually that he
23 has not relocated 12,000 people. But what he has
24 done in the old administration, although they did
25 build, although they did tear down, in the old
administration, they built back homes where people

1 live in. They may not be up to standard.

2 Now, he would have you believe that the
3 12,000 families were relocated during a period
4 that we have now where there is no housing being
5 built, public housing being built in Newark since
6 this administration has come in. And not one
7 brick has been layed in public housing. And, he
8 will have you believe that he could relocate
9 22,000 people. But we know that is not a fact.

10 And when Dr. Haskin -- I would like to
11 -- I am not a doctor but there is one strange thing
12 that has happened, as far as I am concerned --
13 when you look around and see logical Essex County
14 build Verona Sanitorium before I came to Newark,
15 and that is some 40 years ago, at that time the
16 negro population was less than 5 percent of the
17 county of Essex, or less than 1 percent. Why
18 would they build a TB Institution up there if the
19 whites did not have TB. Essex County also built
20 the Isolation Hospital at Soho where they have
21 all kinds of contagious diseases long before I
22 came to Essex County, or Newark, over 40 years ago.
23 Did they build it for the negroes or
24 did they build it for the diseased of the population
25 of Essex County? Barnie Burns is in Union County

which is almost our urban coun-
blight. They have Bonnie Burns institution up on
the hill for their TB patients. Now, were these
institutions built for negroes? And this is what
we are talking about in the blighted area.

These institutions were built for better
homes of a population of the people, and this area
that is now in question has no more disease than
any other section of this country. Now, you could
believe it.

And I firmly believe that this Med
School site is a rape on the citizenry of the City
of Newark. We have raised up a little girl, then
at night some one sneaks in and rapes our little
child. The negro people have just began to come
into their own in the City of Newark by going out
and investing money in their homes and trying to
keep them in a good living condition and the best
of condition. The only problem that we have in the
ghetto section is the absentee landlord and the
City Administration inspectors that don't come in
and make them enforce the law.

When a doctor stands up here and says
I am chief of the Health Department of the City of
Newark, and then he will say this area is rat-

1 infested, if I was the Mayor I would fire him
2 because he is not doing his job. He is supposed
3 to see to it that they exterminate those rats
4 and those roaches. This is his job, and not blight
5 the area because of the rats and roaches. Because
6 this is all over Newark. I could take you into
7 sections now where they have rats and roaches,
8 and the Health Department is not doing anything
9 about it.

10 As far as the fires are concerned, it
11 is a very strange thing. A friend of mine on
12 16th Avenue was aroused out of bed one morning
13 because two guys had come along and saw a fire in
14 the lobby. They stopped their car, they went in
15 and they put the fire out, and they called the
16 caretaker. He went over to the Fire Department.
17 They came down and they investigated, and they
18 wrote up their report, and they put a little water
19 on it to make sure that there was no more fire.
20 She told the absentee landlord "I called the Fire
21 Department, I had a little fire there". He said,
22 "You don't call the Fire Department when you have
23 a fire. Call me". And this could be substantiated.

24 Just today -- yesterday -- I was back
25 in the same place. She is no longer janitor of

1 that building, she got fired, but she still lives
2 there. But all around the house is rubbish. And
3 all he wants I know is someone to drop a cigarette,
4 and the wind blows it, the wind blows into it,
5 then you have a back door fire. Your Fire inspec-
6 tors are not on the jobs either.

7 Then when you say blighted area, blight
8 here and blight there, it is the absentee landlords.
9 The negroes that own their own property, they try
10 to keep it up because that is all they have.

11 You see, today, what I was saying here
12 today, I was reminded of 1933 when a little black
13 man from a small country went to the League of
14 Nations telling them you've got to stop these
15 people from doing what they are doing to me, don't
16 do it any more, this will erupt into something
17 great. Well, they laughed at him, and they did
18 what they could do in that low country. And that
19 little country by the way was Ethiopia. They did
20 what they could with their spears and their one
21 little aeroplane, but because they did not do
22 what the little man asked them to do we had the
23 greatest World War that ever was in the history of
24 mankind.

25 So the people of Newark is here now

1 asking you to stop this damnable thing perpetrated
2 upon the citizens of Newark and they make a pre-
3 diction, the same as Haile Selassie, that if you
4 don't this is going to erupt into something great.
5 So it is in your hands, and I beg of you do not
6 blight this area, until the Housing Authority
7 and the Administration can build back some of the
8 area that is now torn down.

9 COMMISSIONER COCUZZA: Thank you very
10 much Mr. Marshall.

11 The next speaker is Miss Anita Warner.
12 Is Miss Anita Warner here?

13)No response).

14 COMMISSIONER COCUZZA: Of 214 Chadwick
15 Avenue?

16 (No Response).

17 The next speaker is Mr. Donald W. Geyer.

18
19 (MR. DONALD W. GEYER COMES FORWARD)

20 MR. GEYER: I am a resident at 351
21 Broad Street in Newark.

22 COMMISSIONER COCUZZA: Mr. Geyer do you
23 live and reside there?

24 MR. GEYER: Yes, I do. I am there all
25 the time.

COMMISSIONER COCUZZA: Thank you.

MR. GEYER: Mr. Chairman and members of the Board, I am a long time Newark resident. I have been educated at several different universities in City Planning, Housing and in Urban Renewal and I have many years of local experience in civic action in these matters. I think it is also a matter of record that I have appeared before you as an individual on previous occasions and I have never found it necessary to, previously, as I do today, to come before you and argue against a blight declaration. But these are most extenuating and most unusual circumstances. Whereas I have advised you professionally, or individually, before, to declare a blight based upon what I could see in the area, but there are unusual circumstances today which are prompting me to appear at this time.

I would like to say that I am here today as Housing and Planning specialist of the United Community Corporation, an organization of some 10,500 members dedicated to bettering the condition of the relative disadvantaged. First I wish to state formally that the basic U.C.C. position concerning the New Jersey College of Medicine and Dentistry took place as follows; a U.C.C. committee,

1 reporting to the U. C. C. Board of Trustees in
2 February, 1966 meeting moved in part that, "U.C.C.
3 support the building of a Medical School in the
4 proposed 26 acres and that no additional land be
5 taken".

6 Instead of adopting this motion, the
7 trustees voted an amendment which in part from the
8 minutes states, "That U.C.C. go on record against
9 the Medical School site."

10 No further action of the trustees has
11 offered sufficient opposition to the site. Further
12 action at the April U.C.C. Trustees' meeting, in
13 the form of three adopted motions serve to under-
14 score clearly the organization's displeasure at
15 official handling of the Medical School issue.
16 From the above U.C. C. opposition may be stated
17 as both subjective and procedural.

18 Now Mr. Chairman, to become a little
19 more formal I would like to say that in addition
20 to my formal education and background, I take a
21 goodly number of busmen's holidays over the years,
22 of portions of the years, and I have been in
23 various places from Boston to Los Angeles, and
24 Tamps to Seattle. I think those who know me know
25 that I have good comparative knowledge of the

11 1 structure of the cities, something about space,
2 about transportation and other things.

3 Now I would like to say that as against
4 this, and as against the considerable knowledge
5 that I have with regard to urban renewal and physical
6 development which has occurred in recent years in
7 these cities, that this is the most flagrant
8 situation in the entire United States that I know
9 of, of the abuse of condemnation powers and per-
10 version of congressional intent in urban renewal
11 legislation since 1954.

12 Now Mr. Chairman, unless I get an
13 occasion a minute later to dwell on some of the
14 individual urban renewal projects I will defer
15 this part of what we have heard last night, what
16 was up here, now ordinarily in having seen many
17 urban renewal projects develop in many cities,
18 and a great many of them here in Newark, and having
19 been professionally related to them in past times,
20 I am not forced at this time to indulge particularly
21 in name-calling. This is the first time that I
22 have ever seen a situation so outlandish that I
23 would come before you and say that this particular
24 project well deserves the name of negro removal.

25 Now, Mr. Booker was here last night and

1 during the meeting, the hearing, til 10:00 A.M.
2 today, which was stated by many people as being
3 an inconvenient time for them, and I thknk we
4 wonder about Mr. Booker, and he not being back here
5 himself this morning at 10:00 A.M. or at any time
6 since.

7 Now, at the end of the last hearing that
8 was attempted to be held here several weeks ago
9 I spoke to Mr. Booker and I most vehemently urged
10 him not to attempt to schedule or reschedule the
11 public hearing, for the Thursday of that week. I
12 had my reason and they were well known to many
13 people that related to this hearing, that many
14 people of the poverty community were affected who
15 were at that meeting and at other meetings that
16 evening. He had the audacity to do this anyway
17 whereupon we had a picket line out front.

18 Now, I want you to hear this information
19 from James Paige of the Journal of the American
20 Medical Association, the issue of the 15th of
21 November, 1965, and these are my words, my own
22 words, taken from the statistics out from that
23 publication. No U. S. Medical School in 1965 had
24 a total enrollment of over 800 students. Of 84
25 four-year full program medical schools, only 16 have

10
1 over 500 students. The University of Indiana,
2 the University of Michigan, led with 759 of total
3 enrollment each. The New Jersey College of Medicine
4 and Dentistry has 301 total enrollment in 1965.
5 Some other famous schools have a total enrollment
6 of less. John Hopkins 342, Yale, 321, Harvard 512,
7 Cornell 334, Columbia 458,

8 Now, allowing for multiplication several
9 times over of enrollment of the New Jersey College
10 there is nothing to indicate, even at long range,
11 anything like that which occurred in the enrollment
12 of even Rutgers or N.C.E. which are developoing
13 new campuses which would total only about 50 acres
14 when completed, for their various combined college
15 enrollment of many thousands.

16 Now, since I prepared this data I have
17 had occasion to refer to the later annual issue,
18 education issue, of the Journal of American Medical
19 Association, and it stéll bears out that none of
20 these colleges have an 800 total entollment. John
21 Hopkins is still in the 300's the New Jersey
22 College of Medicine and Dentistry made a significant
23 advance, if you want to call it that, from 301 to
24 305.

25 Now let me just mention something about

John Hopkins, since I have mentioned it particularly. That is situated not very far from downtown Baltimore. It consists of a very impressive grouping of buildings, some of them old and some of them new. Without involving anything like 150 acres, and a very majoy complex of medical facilities exist there, perhaps on no more than 20 acres of land, and if any of you who travelled to Baltimore in any of the recent years, know the whole area around there, the number of lots that have grown up with weeds and ivy, unused.

Various people have sighted medical schools in Retroit or in San Antonio or in Houston. I would like to say that information available to us is in great conflict to the precise size of this school in Detroit, but I will give you this one figure about Detroit. Detroit has approximately 140 square miles within its city limits in which to locate people, and I have no reason to think that the size of this school in Detroit is outlandish and it may well be including other things than merely a medical school.

In the case of Houston and San Antonio which have been more pertinently cited by representatives of the New Jersey College of Medicine

and Dentistry are in no way comparable to Newark. These are western cities which have developed to a much lesser degree of intensity.

The location of the medical school complex in Houston - - I guess it is -- it has been a number of years, but this is not and never was anything of a comparable neighborhood to what we are talking about here. What we are talking about here in Newark is an area which had been built up to approximate density of approaching 70 thousand people per square mile. Nothing of this sort ever existed in San Antonio or in Houston, in either one.

Now Mr. Chairman, I would like the people here to understand my feelings. That there is a great variety in the types of housing that is needed to afford accommodation to the specialized living conditions of single individuals, elderly people, families of large children, etcetera, and to statistically make any sort of a dent other than this full hash that we have been hearing here today and hearing here last night with regards to the situation of the city and considering that the situation is so bad that we are going to try to do something about it. I am sure that the people of Newark will rise

19 housing and low-rise housing. Now, not enough
1 high-rise housing itself is scheduled in Newark
2 to take care of the dislocation load resulting
3 from public projects, including highways, even
4 prior to the Medical School development. James
5 Threat, the Newark Human Relations Commission
6 Director, at Civil Rights hearing in June 1966
7 said, "We support public housing, but not high-
8 rise public housing". It should be noted that
9 the only public housing now under construction
10 is for the elderly. I would also at this
11 point like to challenge the remarks that have
12 been made and repeated over and over again at
13 public meetings or in the press to the effect
14 that 826 low-rise units are to be constructed.
15 Reference is made to the Central Ward Urban
16 Renewal project NJR-32. These units are not
17 low-rise housing, or at least a high percentage
18 of them are not, and it is questionable whether
19 any of them could actually fit that description.
20 It remains to be seen. Perhaps some of them
21 may be.

22 The fact is that many people do desire
23 low-rise housing, but you can build high-rise
24 housing to make up statistically for some of this
25

1 dislocation somewhere in the City, and
2 a substantial portion of the area is
3 trying to clear that we are never going to be able
4 to get in the matter of decentralizing low-rise
5 housing. But some of them in the neighborhood of
6 the high-rise.

7 It is obvious that there will continue
8 to be strong resistance to some of this high-rise
9 housing whether advisable or not, and in the
10 Medical School displacement it necessarily aggra-
11 vates this problem.

12 The major disaster of the fire a year
13 ago last Easter displaced 300 persons. Many
14 other fires have displaced many others. The re-
15 location load from such natural causes and in
16 dilapidation outside of urban renewal projects is
17 heavy. In fairness and irrespective of many
18 factors it must be stated that a rapid rate of
19 demolition of some buildings and congested frame
20 housing must be maintained in order to hasten the
21 day of greater safety for all. It may be factually
22 assumed that the greater proportion of the proposed
23 Medical School site is in need of demolition, but
24 beyond a reasonable space of hours for a Medical
25 School it may not be properly assumed that so many

thousands of people need be rehoused in other areas rather than on much of the same land.

Now, I have been instrumental in trying to bridge the gap to adjust this on one hand and as represented by the City Administration, and others going along with them, and the extremists, if you want to call them that, on the other hand to adjust the various factors that were not palatable. Some of you gentlemen appeared, but you see, we have no compromise in this matter.

I wish therefore to state for the record here, and for possible transmittal to the U. S. Department of Justice a matter which I shall label as the anatomy of the breakdown of law and order over the Newark Medical School site issue. The lead paragraph of page one, Newark Sunday News, article of December 11, 1966 is as follows:

"The New Jersey College of Medicine and Dentistry will make its home in Newark if the City, by March 1, can give iron-clad guarantees committing 150 acres to the project." I challenge anyone to produce any public map of any earmark of the land approximately 150 acres for a medical school prior to the above-mentioned news article, clearly indicating that the two parties have already consummated

12
1 the basic decision making, without the general
2 public.

3 The article refers to college trustees
4 acting on last December 9th to accept an official
5 offer from Newark. Referring back to this period,
6 in a position paper of February 25, 1967, the
7 college trustees state, "The trustees were pleased
8 to receive from Mayor Hugh J. Addonizio of Newark
9 and his associates, an offer of some 185 acres."
10 This may be contrasted adversely with the recently
11 offered 23 acres site for the Essex County
12 Community College.

13 The State of New Jersey held no public
14 hearing on the contents of three bills permitting
15 an open intersystem of abuses. The action for the
16 irrevocable commitment of the entire 150 acres was
17 by resolution of the City Council approving the
18 contract. Which means that the Council completely
19 disposed of this matter at one sitting. This
20 action was taken amidst circumstances of secrecy
21 and amidst direct open lies from those within this
22 frame, and it was the purpose of a special meeting
23 and as to the public's right to be heard. The
24 signed agreement then, according to Senate Bill
25 369, adopted by the New Jersey Legislature and
signed by the Governor, "Shall be binding and in

1 full force and effect notwithstanding that the
2 term of office of the elected governing body of
3 such municipality which initially entered into or
4 approved of said contract or agreement shall have
5 expired." This means that the irrevocable contract
6 and agreement of three times as much land as
7 technically is the subject of this public hearing
8 is an accomplished fact prior to any area south
9 of 12th Avenue as has been declared blighted.
10 Furthermore, 100 percent of all the structures on
11 about 110 acres south of 12th Avenue have been
12 summarily earmarked for demolition prior to any
13 due process or active surveys.

14 The blight hearing on the first one-third
15 of the proposed Medical School is part of despicable
16 pattern for the reasons that I have just mentioned.
17 Irrevocably affecting either 22 thousand residents
18 or a major portion thereof. 22 thousand, inciden-
19 tally is the figure from the United States census
20 applied to the original approximately 185 acre
21 area. It is somewhat less than that now as the
22 result of some slight shift in the area and as
23 the result of some demolition and what not in the
24 turnout renewal project. But it is still many
25 many thousands more than it should or need be.

1 Within this area the minority group
2 population constitutes about 85 percent of the
3 population, and as of 1960 was already 70 percent.
4 It is exceptionally clear that the proposed land
5 use as a Medical School is inherent in the main
6 of the Medical Center Urban Renewal project and
7 on all available information this public hearing
8 would not now be held. And I challenge anybody
9 to state any other purpose that has ever been
10 suggested to this area other than the Medical
11 School matter which is a fait accompli or an
12 accomplished fact.

13 Now, published documents such as the
14 Master Plan offer no evidence to the contrary.
15 We are bound up irrevocably and inextricable in
16 a package of 150 acres or nothing.

17 Now Mr. Chairman, and sometimes I deal
18 professionally with graphis and sometimes I don't.
19 But whatever you think with regard to perfectionist
20 it is what I had out in front here several weeks
21 ago, and it represents my sentiments on it, because
22 you and others have forced an extremely hard
23 decision on an awful lot of people. On second
24 thought it isn't even extremely hard to see.
25 However, I will roll this out so you could see it

(opening up a large sign).

I would like the record to show that this sign says, "150 acres bahl No Med School".

Gentlemen, these are the alternatives that we are faced with and there has been no disposition by either any of you or by the City Administration nor by the College Trustees or anybody else to bring this to the community on any palatable and common sense circumstances. This being the case, and the displacement being totally arbitrary and without benefit of sufficient and timely consultation of the minority group population, I must forego a natural professional inclination to recognize rampant blight within the area under consideration and I am against haughtily, vehemently, the declaration of blight at this time due to the extremist position of the pertinent public officials concerning the non-residential densely inhabitable land beyond public demonstrated needs.

Continuing on the anatomy of the breakdown of law and order, on this issue, the police director, who with regard to this blight hearing has called for good quorum, and he tries to detatch his department from political questions.

1 He himself publicly participated in
2 North Newark an obviously political comment and
3 political tact just several days prior, and a
4 little while back to his police department when he
5 arrested 19 peaceful demonstrators on Clinton
6 Avenue.

7 The local press long ignored the minority
8 dislocation problem and has generally suppressed
9 information that cited the news. Understandable
10 therefore many civic groups became psychologically
11 committed to approval of the offer based upon
12 half-informed emotional support for Federal Medical
13 facilities. I think at this time if some of these
14 groups retraced their steps considering the limita-
15 tion in the human relationship and admitted that
16 they knew nothing about the gross extent of the
17 injustice as represented by the extreme, neither
18 the trustees of the New Jersey College of Medicine
19 and Dentistry nor their paid representatives have
20 never met or spoke with representatives of the
21 Newark citizenry. No recommendations have yet
22 become known from the Council on Medical and Dental
23 education which was established by the New Jersey
24 Legislature to weigh the comparative capital
25 programs of the New Jersey College of Medicine and

27 1 Dentistry and the new Medical College at Rutgers
2 New Brunswick.

3 Mr. Chairman I don't think any of us will
4 be up here taking any position that this medical
5 center be damned and that it go to Madison were it
6 not for the fact that we are taking these undignified
7 old tentatives. I have argued with various situa-
8 tions for the logic of a medical school in that it
9 should be located somewhere near the City Hospital
10 and particularly south of South Orange Avenue so
11 that much large scale housing could be undertaken
12 in the area there on a much greater scale than is
13 now remotely possible. I have made other suggestions
14 too, but none of these have taken rout anywhere
15 and nobody is meeting me half-way.

16 Now, I want to help clear up for the
17 record here the rise in the tax rate. I think
18 something may have been said about that before
19 but that is not quite right. We have, with regard
20 to the credibility gap and the public opinion of
21 the citizenry here in Newark, that is, whether
22 these people out here believe in you people up
23 there or sitting out in the offices yonder and
24 suggest what is said. We have had a rise from
25 I believe 597 to 779. This is a rise of 182 points

1 in the tax rate. It affects negroes and white
2 alike, and this has been imposed upon the citizenry
3 this year after politicians hotly denied before
4 and after last year's election a charge in the tax
5 rate and that it would rise by even 75 points.

6 Gentlemen, it has been my feeling that
7 the situation of law and order here has been
8 broken down and it has been aided and abetted
9 primarily by official dereliction and in many
10 cases by officials of dishonesty in an attempt
11 to railroad things through.

12 I have a statement, and I heard something
13 before about people telling lies to people out
14 here within this chamber. This is a report by
15 Mr. Geyer on special municipal council meeting
16 May 25, 1967, and I wrote it the same day. This
17 morning at 10:00 A.M. at the Municipal Council
18 Chamber, City Hall, persons gathered for a public
19 special meeting on the Municipal Council. Now,
20 mind you, this is back in May 25th. The Council's
21 purpose was to approve in one sitting a resolution
22 empowering the City to enter into a contract or
23 agreement to convey 150 acres to the New Jersey
24 College of Medicine and Dentistry, the contents
25 of which have never been made public. This could be

1 accomplished legally in this matter providing the
2 meeting was open. But at approximately 11:30 A.M.
3 one and a half hours late, before a half full
4 chamber, Mr. Geyer, Mr. Markey, Mr. Curvin and
5 several others have tried at the microphone this
6 one right here, and at a session convened through
7 thwart a rule by Chairman Villani to have the
8 resolution read and put to a vote before anybody
9 was heard. At this point when Villani was
10 attempting to get people to their seats, City
11 Clerk Reichenstein insisted publicly that it was
12 not an open meeting at this time and that it was
13 called to act upon ordinances. We put the word
14 "ordinances" in quotation marks. Reichenstein
15 and the Council Chairman were asking, "Don't you
16 believe me?" the chorus return was "NO". Now,
17 whether Mr. Reichenstein said this was a closed
18 meeting that you were able to give 150 acres or
19 just what, I am not sure. But he did say,
20 according to some people's recollection, that no
21 speaker will be heard. And now this is why I
22 think I will have to shout to make my point Mr.
23 Chairman. Upon entry of Mr. Schiff, Corporation
24 Counsel, whose previous statement was studied by
25 Mr. Geyer as one source of the open character of

1 the meeting, the Chairman finally conceded that
2 the Chair had ruled that it had to be opened.
3 After about 21 speakers were heard, and I'll buy
4 this because the papers said there were 21, there
5 were none in favor of the contract. Councilman
6 West spoke briefly. A roll call vote was then
7 unanimous for the resolution, and it takes effect
8 immediately. The meeting was thereupon promptly
9 adjourned with no mention of ordinances. Ordinances
10 in full.

11 Now, it is quite clear to me Mr. Chair-
12 man, that we have had a breakdown of law and order
13 here in some way or another, and if some people
14 son't follow all the niceties of protocol --

15 COMMISSIONER COCUZZA: (Interrupting)
16 Mr. Geyer, pardon me, but you have ten more
17 minutes in summation.

18 MR. GEYER: Sir I will be through in
19 a moment. It is quite clear to me that whether
20 some of the nice people sitting out here understand
21 all the niceties and the subtleties or the decent
22 aspects of protocol and everything, they understand
23 more about basic justice than some of the people
24 that we have had to face up on this side of the
25 rail with regard to the particular issue. Thank

1 you sir.

2 COMMISSIONER COCUZZA: Thank you Mr.

3 Geyer.

4 The next speaker is one residing at
5 350 Seymour Avenue, Mr. --

6 MR. MOORE: With the permission of
7 the Chairman, we would like to move now, with the
8 concurrence of the Chairman, that four members
9 of the clergy who are here and who wish to speak
10 and can't stay very much longer be allowed to
11 speak in lieu of persons who are scheduled at this
12 time, and the opposition which we represent and
13 whom the ministers are speaking for are making
14 this request.

15 COMMISSIONER COCUZZA: Your request is
16 granted. How many speakers are there?

17 MR. MOORE: At the present time there
18 are four ministers.

19 COMMISSIONER COCUZZA: Therefore you
20 present at this time - -

21 MR. MOORE: At this time I will present
22 Rev. Harwick who will be the first speaker.
23
24
25

(REV. F. HARWICK COMES FORWARD)

1
2
3
4 REV. HARWICK: Mr. Chairman I am Rev.
5 F. Harwick, Minister of the Paradise Baptist
6 Church, 332-336 New York Avenue. I reside at
7 707 Leslie Street here in the City of Newark. I
8 talk to this meeting, however with reservations.
9 I met these people and I found that the cards are
10 stacked. Usually you don't win when you got a
11 stacked deck. I had one meeting and I tried to
12 hire a lawyer to stop the highway from coming
13 three doors from where we are living right now,
14 and tearing up the neighborhood but I come to find
15 out that it did not mean a thing.

16 I am wondering about this meeting here,
17 because after reading the papers where so much
18 has been passed down in Trenton, in both houses
19 and in the City and what not, I don't know. But
20 I am here because I would like my voice to be
21 heard against this thing.

22 And I want to say this to you today, Mr.
23 Chairman, and to this fine committee. The first
24 thing I would like to report is a passage in the
25 Scripture that I would like for you to remember

1 and I believe it is found in Ezekiel 15 and 3
2 the latter clause of that particular Scripture
3 reads, "And I sat where he sat."

4 You cannot understand what these people
5 are going through. In other words if I were on
6 a red hot stove you could imagine what it would
7 be. Because you cannot understand what I am
8 suffering unless you sat on that same red hot stove.

9 Now you gentlemen have a very nice
10 personal nature and naturally you could condemn
11 the poor man who cannot compete with you and you
12 could tear down his place, but you see the same
13 circumstances because his home is just as valuable
14 as your own mansion. However, he cannot do any
15 better.

16 Now gentlemen I want this again to be a
17 matter of record, that in this great society of
18 ours, and I am asking also that it be a matter of
19 record that I believe in democracy because there
20 is no ceiling above the head, and I pity the fellow
21 traveller who is at the opposite end because of the
22 fact that when they drop a bomb overhead, if the
23 bomb would be marked don't kill an accomplice. But
24 what I am trying to say here is that I pity our
25 society, and I want this to be a matter of record

1 because of the fact that you gentlemen, you gentle-
2 men, you are in charge, and you are forcing down
3 the negroes throats what you would do.

4 We are the only race under the sun dying
5 today in the far fields without a cause. They kill
6 our sons down in Mississippi and down in Alabama
7 and they kill them with the uniforms on, and nothing
8 happens, and they killed this gentleman, Mr. Payne
9 I believe it was coming up from Washington, and he
10 was found not guilty. And these are the things
11 that happened.

12 Now what happens? You wonder what is the
13 matter with the negro? What is the matter with
14 the negroes? But gentlemen, it is easy for a poor
15 man to be hungry and go out in search of food. And
16 you just got up from the table and you are full,
17 you are not hungry, and here is a man who has not
18 had a decent meal and you wonder what is the matter
19 with him.

20 And this thing about you are going to
21 build us some houses, well, I have a lease on my
22 house now. In reality it should be there because
23 it is church property. But she has six children,
24 and everytime I call somebody they say they don't
25 want any children. We ran ad ad in the paper,

1 "Minister's niece" last Saturday and Sunday,
2 "Minister's niece with children needs five or six
3 rooms, reference and security furnished." We did
4 not get any response. We did not get any response
5 that was worthy of maintenance, and I understnad
6 today that you have many houses. I want to see it
7 if you have any available, because she's got six
8 children and I am feeding them.

9 Now Mr. Chairman, we are not against
10 progress, and I believe in progress, but we are
11 also against the fact that people telling us on
12 one hand that they are concerned about us, and on
13 the other hand, while we are on the back side they
14 would crucify us. We are concerned about the fact -
15 - we realize that one drop of water does not hurt,
16 but after a while we are concerned about how much
17 will one bucket hold. And when the bucket begins
18 to run over, we negroes as well as the other ones,
19 we are the ones that are blamed. The shole entire
20 negro race suffers because a few rabble rousers
21 raise hell. Like they did down here in San Francisco
22 and in New York and what not. And usually as it
23 has been the pattern down through the years if you
24 are a black man you are hung with the worst of them.
25 And you never separate a man once he is with the

worst.

We are not against progress but what we are trying to say here is that we are against you coming in here, into an area, and everytime it happens Mr. Chairman we have to realize that it happens in a predominantly negro section. And every highway comes through -- you gentlemen are in the know, you are well prepared, you have five or six years to flee. So you flee from the area and you sell your houses and as they told us you got a nice little place in the neighborhood here and everything is fine, and as soon as you get that you know what is going to happen. We are told that if we move in the houses will be only torn down a few years later and yet you told us that it was safe. Now you come right back a few years after all of this goldarn suburbia and nice neighborhood and you come in now and you tell us that you are going to tear that down, and under the guise that we are rat-infested, and that they are poor for health and if you stay there you possibly would get in contact with something.

Mr. Chairman, please, -- you know, I found down through the years, and I want this to be a matter of record, and this is getting to be an

1 insult to an intelligent mind, and another thing
2 that is an insult Mr. Chairman, and I am getting
3 as one, and I want this as a matter of record, I
4 am getting awfully disgusted about it. I read
5 something in the press today which said that the
6 Supreme Court upheld this conviction of Dr. King
7 in Alabama. Now, in a New York paper somebody
8 quotes it seems to be that this is poetic justice
9 because they are against us walking in the streets,
10 but right on the other hand, Mr. Chairman, he should
11 not have to be in the streets. We as citizens
12 of this country - - you find that the president
13 will come out and make glorious speeches as to
14 what he has done for the people, for the negroes,
15 the govenor will come out with glorious speeches
16 for what he has done for the negroes, but nobody
17 is doing nothing for the negroes. You got them so
18 confused that they - - and all the time the negro
19 don't get nothing. I don't want you to do nothing
20 special for the negro. We are willing to take our
21 chances under the Constitution of the United States,
22 but, we do want it declared whether or not we are
23 citizens of this country, and if we are, give us
24 what we should have, and if we are not, stop our
25 sons from dying down on the battlefield.

Mr. Chairman and for this great committee, this is ridiculous. When it comes to dying the law is already passed, but when it comes to sharing in what they die for you've got to wait to see what the Supreme Court is going to say about it.

Now, these are the things that is causing the confusion and the chaos in this great country, which I love. And Mr. Chairman, I was not born in the United States incidentally, I was born in Alabama. You see, I was never born in the United States. You see, Alabama, Mississippi, that is a separate country. You see, because I have seen some brutal things happen to the black man.

Mr. Chairman, I don't know if you men are men of conscience, but I could make you cry, cry, but I would want to say that in the minds of the intellect that all of this stuff that is going on down there, and this integration by night of white men and with colored men are done by the Lord's play. But I am here to tell you that I have a sister -- well, not a sister, she is a close as a sister, she lived next door to us and her father was a banker, and I want you to know that I have

1 seen beyond the old cotton
2 whips, not because they done wrong, but because
3 they couldn't buy for a dollar and all they could
4 buy was a quarter on the dollar, and they were
5 whipped with bull whips. And many other things
6 I've seen. And even myself, I was looking up on
7 a store from a little child's viewpoint, and I
8 asked the man - - I asked him to let me go in the store, if wasn't his store,
9 and I said and I looked on the door, and this man
10
11
12 he was, and I am a
13 preacher. I know the Lord says change his mind
14 and I will repay, but sometimes the
15 says that we are workers together with the Lord.
16 And, I am not going to wait for all
17 Now Mr. Claiborne, you are causing chaos,
18 you are causing confusion, you are removing people
19 and you get numbers for them to go. You're
20 tearing down and you're all building up. And all
21
22
23
24 family home
25

1 And Mr. Chairman, this is one of the
2 reasons why I rushed down when the gentleman
3 called me, and incidentally I did not know that
4 this meeting was going on. Somebody said that
5 notices were mailed out, but my church is too far
6 away. And my daughter got a problem because she
7 is buying and she did not get any notice. Maybe
8 they did mail a notice but it did not come.

9 But what I am trying to say to you in
10 my conclusion is gentlemen, when it all breaks
11 down and busts out and begins to burn don't you
12 blame the few intellegent men that want to see
13 progress. But usually when these things happen
14 you pile us all together, and the negro geta a
15 black eye when it is not us that done it. You
16 know, when you squeeze me Mr. Chairman, I have one
17 thing to do and that is to holler, and when you
18 don't turn me loose when I holler then I have to
19 take the very next step.

20 Thank you very much.

21 COMMISSIOBNER COCUZZA: Thank you very
22 much.
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MR. RICHARDSON: Mr. Chairman I
rise for a point of personal privilege.

COMMISSIONER COCUZZA: No, no personal
privilege. You have had your opportunity.

MR. RICHARDSON: I said I rise for a
point of personal privilege.

COMMISSIONER COCUZZA: I regret that
--

MR. RICHARDSON: (Interrupting) Well
Mr. Chairman I stand right here and I charge you
with being unfair, with using police station
tactics and I want you to know that the police
are right back there taping this entire damn
meeting, and you know it is illegal. The Supreme
Court has ruled that eaves tapping and tapping
is illegal.

(AT THIS POINT THE VOICES OF MANY
PEOPLE ARE RAISED SO THAT THE
STENOGRAPHER COULD NOT UNDERSTAND
THE SPEAKERS)

MR. RICHARDSON: Do you know what is
going on back there? That is eaves tapping, and
that is not right. People don't trust it. It is
not right that people don't trust us.

COMMISSIONER COCUZZA: I am sure I could

1 hear you. I could hear what you say.

2 MR. RICHARDSON: We demand that that
3 thing be removed.

4 (VOICES ARE BEING RAISED)

5 MR. RICHARDSON: Did you know that
6 that thing is back there? Look back there in that
7 room. Just look back there.

8 MR. WHEELER: -- We will charge you with
9 illegal wire-tapping.

10 COMMISSIONER COCUZZA: Where is that?

11 MR. WHEELER: The tape is back here
12 (pointing). Just go back and look at it.

13 COMMISSIONER COCUZZA: This is a public
14 hearing.

15 (AT THIS POINT MANY PEOPLE IN THE
16 ROOM STAND UP AND THEY BEGIN YELLING)

17 MR. WALKER: Who authorized the Police
18 Department to take secret tapes of this meeting?
19 Did you know about it?

20 MR. WHEELER: The Supreme Court at
21 yesterday's meeting rendered a decision against
22 illegal wire-tapping.

23 COMMISSIONER COCUZZA: This is the first
24 I know of it. We will recess this meeting for
25 five minutes. The Chair will recess this meeting

1 for five minutes.

2
3 (AT THIS POINT A RECESS TAKES
4 PLACE)

5
6
7 COMMISSIONER COCUZZA: I want you
8 all to believe in the Chairman please. I will do
9 what is proper. I did not know of any wire-
10 tapping or other instrument in the building. I
11 therefore demand that if the police department
12 has additional tape that they bring it forward
13 so that everybody knows it is here.

14 MR. WALKER: We say at this time that
15 this is an illegal procedure. And sir, you as
16 Acting Chairman of this Board have the right to
17 confiscate this tape. We would like you to con-
18 fiscate this tape and see that it is destroyed.

19 COMMISSIONER COCUZZA: Will you all
20 sit down so that I could answer Mr. Walker. Please
21 sit down. Take your seats please.

22 MR. MOORE: Mr. Chairman - -

23 COMMISSIONER COCUZZA: Would you all
24 please sit down? And Mr. Moore, there is no need
25 to be excited. Because if there is anything wrong

1 that the Chairman does not know of, just apprise
2 the Chairman. You don't have to rise and become
3 unruly. Please don't do that. Now, you have been
4 told and you have seen last night and yesterday,
5 that there have been reporters here with cameras
6 and if you feel there is a hidden mike I will tell
7 you the truth that we do not know about it. But
8 anybody could takes notes at any time. Personal
9 notes. But the official is here (pointing).

10 Mr. Moore, if you feel that there is a
11 hidden mike and it is a detriment to your cause
12 and the cause of your people the Chair demands
13 that that particular instrument be placed on the
14 table and at the conclusion of the entire proceed-
15 ing a copy of that tape and all the others would
16 be taken.

17 MR. MOORE: Mr. Chairman, our
18 committee wants to go on record, and this is a
19 part of the record now, we are going on record
20 and it is demanded that the Chairman exercise the
21 full prerogative of his Chairmanship and the Chair
22 that he represents in confiscating immediately
23 all the tapes and all the equipment in the back
24 room, and turn them over to the representative of
25 the Civil Rights Commission, the Human Rights

1 Commission, Mr. John Barns for deliverance, for
2 safekeeping to the Justice Department for further
3 action, and Mr. Chairman, we insist upon it.

4 The reason behind this Mr. Chairman is
5 this, our people feel that tapes can be doctored
6 to suit anyone who wants it doctored. We feel at
7 this time that there was a hidden reason for the
8 hidden microphone. The hidden reason being to
9 intimidate those negroes who came here, these
10 black people who came here to testify, who indi-
11 vidually are helpless, and we insist the Chairman
12 immediately order all those tapes to him here, in
13 full view of everyone, and turned over to the
14 representative of the Human Rights Commission, Mr.
15 John Barns with your instructions to turn them
16 over for safekeeping to the Justice Department.

17 Mr. Chairman we are asking for all of
18 the tapes in toto, the ones from last night, the
19 ones from this morning and the ones that are here
20 now. We don't want them. But we want the Chairman
21 to take them over.

22 COMMISSIONER COCUZZA: Mr. Moore I
23 don't know who has taken any personal records,
24 but I will find out immediately.

25 MR. MOORE: We want the tapes and the

1 equipment in your possession.

2 (AT THIS POINT A POLICE OFFICER
3 COMES FORWARD AND PRESENTS A TAPE)

4 CHIEF REDDEN: This is the tape that
5 was taken today.

6 MR. MOORE: Well, we want the one that
7 was taken yesterday.

8 CHIEF REDDEN: The tapes that were
9 taken yesterday I don't know where they are right
10 now, but certainly if you want this tape it would
11 be produced.

12 COMMISSIONER COCUZZA: The Chair does
13 want it.

14 CHIEF REDDEN: I cannot produce it
15 now or within five minutes from now. I don't
16 know where it is. I don't know in whose hands it
17 is, particularly if you want it it will be produced.

18 COMMISSIONER COCUZZA: Is it possible
19 to let me have it before leaving the room?

20 MR. MOORE: Mr. Chairman, for the
21 record will you have him say this for the record
22 in the mike?

23 CHIEF REDDEN: My name is Deputy
24 Chief Redden. The tape that was recorded today
25 has been handed over to the Chairman Mr. Cocuzza.

1 Any other tape that was taken is not in my presence
2 now. It can be obtained and an agreement could
3 certainly be made by the Chair with the people in
4 the police department, but that is out of my hands.
5 That is in the hands of your Chairman and the
6 authorities in the Police Department.

7 COMMISSIONER COCUZZA: Chief Redden
8 will you endeavor to have delivered to us here the
9 tape of yesterday?

10 CHIEF REDDEN: I will talk to the
11 people in the police department.

12 MR. MOORE: Mr. Chairman with the full
13 assistance - -

14 COMMISSIONER COCUZZA: (Interrupting)
15 You must realize, all of here, that anybody can
16 come in on their own and bring in their own little
17 piece of equipment.

18 MR. MOORE: Mr. Chairman, we insist
19 - - but not in hiding. This is tantamount to wire
20 tapping, secret reporting of a public meeting,
21 Mr. Chairman. Now Mr. Chairman, you have some-
22 thing like an hour and twenty minutes. There was
23 all of this morning, there was all of last night,
24 and Mr. Chairman with the full facilities of the
25 Newark Police Department I am more than sure that

1 if you issue an order within five minutes all of
2 those tapes would be here because the Newark Police
3 Department is that good. You asked us to trust
4 you, and we are giving you every opportunity to
5 show us that we should trust you and I think those
6 requests that we are making to exercise the full
7 authority of your Chair means a simple order from
8 the Chairman will produce all of those tapes here
9 and now.

10 COMMISSIONER COCUZZA: The Chair, Mr.
11 Moore, is gracious and receptive to your comment
12 and suggestions and before this evening is over
13 the other tape will be here.

14 MR. MOORE: Mr. Chairman I don't want
15 to be too insistent, but we don't want copies made
16 of those tapes. We want the originals and we want
17 you to have them produced here forthwith.

18 CHIEF REDDEN: I have been told that
19 there is another tape available and the tape from
20 last night could be made available in a few minutes.
21 If it is your desire we will turn them over to
22 you Mr. Chairman.

23 COMMISSIONER COCUZZA: It is the desire
24 of the Chairman of the Board.

25 MR. MOORE: Mr. Chairman, it is a further

1 part of our request to the Chair - - Mr. Barns
2 representing the Human Rights Commission is here
3 - - and we request that you turn these over to
4 Mr. Barns once they are within your possession.
5 Mr. Barns being that agency in the City concerned
6 with Human rights, we feel that, as a representative
7 of this agency we would place full trust in his
8 integrity, and we ask the Chairman to consider
9 this in the light of the unsettled, to say the
10 least, airs here.

11 COMMISSIONER COCUZZA: MR. Moore,
12 during the recess, or perhaps later on, after the
13 second tape has been delivered to me, then I will
14 ask you to come up here to the dais and we will
15 show you the tape.

16 MR. MOORE: Mr. Chairman, if I may - -
17 Chief Redden has stated I believe that within a
18 few minutes the other tape will be here. There
19 are three altogether. There is another one - -
20 he said it will be here within a few minutes. With
21 the indulgence of the Chair may we have a brief
22 recess while the tapes are forthcoming?

23 COMMISSIONER COCUZZA: While we are
24 waiting here Mr. Moore it is not necessary to
25 recess. We will hear some more speakers.

1 MR. MOORE: Mr. Chairman, for the
2 sake of harmony and in keeping a quiet orderly
3 meeting the people here are in no mood for any
4 talk until they find this has been done. If there
5 are tapes - - we are attempting to work with you,
6 but by the same token we want you to work with us.

7 COMMISSIONER COCUZZA: Then I say, as
8 Chairman, if the tape is not here within five
9 minutes the recess will end and this hearing will
10 continue. We will recess until exactly five
11 minutes from now.

12
13
14 (AT THIS POINT A SHORT RECESS
15 TAKES PLACE)

16
17
18 COMMISSIONER COCUZZA: The hearing will
19 now resume. At this time I want to call to the
20 attention of Mr. Moore and to all those who are
21 present that we have the three tapes, that imme-
22 diately after a recess is taken the Chair and the
23 Board members will consult with Mr. Moore and who-
24 ever he chooses to have present at that time.
25

1 MR. MOORE: Mr. Chairman, in accordance
2 with our request will we be able to ascertain
3 whether we do in fact have live tapes? There is
4 a possibility at this point that they either have
5 been replaced or doctored, and we would like to
6 know at least, with a minute of each tape, to find
7 out whether they are live tapes and whether they
8 are the proceedings of these meetings. Can that
9 be done?

10 COMMISSIONER COCUZZA: I think with
11 the proper equipment.

12 MR. MOORE: Well, the equipment is here.

13 COMMISSIONER COCUZZA: I will entertain
14 that request during the recess.

15 MR. MOORE: Aren't we still on recess?

16 COMMISSIONER COCUZZA: No, we are
17 not recessed. The meeting has come to order.

18 Mr. Moore I shall now call the next
19 speaker. The next speaker is Mr. Solomon. Is
20 Mr. Solomon here?

21 MR. MOORE: Mr. Chairman, I am still
22 trying to get some clarification. I am not sure
23 of the point. I don't understand just what you
24 propose to do with the tapes.

25 COMMISSIONER COCUZZA: You, Mr. Moore,

1 and your people are going to consult with the
2 Board members during recess, and that recess will
3 take place at 5:00 o'clock.

4 MR. MOORE: All right.

5 COMMISSIONER COCUZZA: The next
6 speaker is Mr. William Brown. Is Mr. Brown here?

7 COMMISSIONER BRADLEY: Mr. Chairman
8 I would like for the record that it be known that
9 the Planning Board was not aware that other tapes
10 were being taken at any time.

11 COMMISSIONER COCUZZA: Thank you very
12 much Commissioner Bradley. Now we are ready for
13 the next speaker.

14 MR. MOORE: Mr. Chairman we heard from
15 one minister and when we were lost in the tape.

16 COMMISSIONER COCUZZA: Do you have
17 another minister here?

18 MR. MOORE: Yes.

19 COMMISSIONER COCUZZA: Good. We also
20 would like to hear from another minister. Bring
21 him forward please.
22
23
24
25

(REV. JAMES PARROT COMES FORWARD)

MR. MOORE: He is Rev. James W. Parrot of the Lighthouse Church of Christ. He is the recording secretary of the United Force of Ministers.

REV. PARROT: My name is Rev. James W. Parrot, my address is 139 Belmont Avenue, Newark, New Jersey. We are, Mr. Chairman of the Board and to all of the constituents here, the recording secretary of the Board of Ministers, a duly formed organization, as the voice of the people. We are many members but we operate under one voice.

I want to appeal to this Board. I think that you have a very responsible position here, and I admire Joseph J. Bradley for putting in the record that you had no knowledge of the recording.

One thing, the truth shall always stand. Lies seemingly are things that are, shall we say, that travel very fast, and it sounds very good. People call up on the telephone, but the truth is just the plain old truth. You cannot dress it out because it is the same thing all the time. And I want to call out to you gentlemen that you use your

own judgment here. We have had some people like Mr. Richardson, who has come, pleading out of the truth. Out of the truest dictation of his conscience, who has also given you, in his speech last night the plan of the removal of negroes.

I thought that it was quite a lengthy speech, but it was quite an education. I learned a lot from it myself.

I want to say that I hope that you men would realize that these people are sincere. These people are true. These people are going the best that they can do in trying to tell you how they feel. I hope you are able to get some warmth from them.

I don't know whether it is in order or not, but would it be possible to ask you Mr. Chairman, how do you feel about this when they bring to you these issues against the Medical School? Am I in order?

COMMISSIONER COCUZZA: We will listen to your statements and all of what you say, and after all is said and all has been completed and the hearing has ended we will then make a comprehensive study of all the questions and all of the remarks and all of the statements.

1 REV. PARROT: Very good, But how do
2 you give that every consideration? Because they
3 are doing it the fight way. They are imploring
4 upon you. Now, if you listen to WINS, which is
5 my fovorite station for news, you would have
6 heard what is happening down in Tampa, Florida,
7 you heard what has happened down in Los Angeles,
8 and in Alabama. We don't want that to happen
9 here. So, I don't want to be one to say I told
10 you so. Because I know that the people to be
11 hurt would be the wrong ones, when riots come
12 there will be no conscience. It will hurt the
13 wrong person. The wrong person is the one who
14 hits the wrong side. So I emlore you, speaking
15 as a voice almost in the wilderness of Newark,
16 please hear these people, hear them. Hear what
17 they have to say. Many of them have taken off
18 from their jobs so that they could be able to be
19 here and to speak. This is the grass roots that
20 is speaking. This is not the high roots.

21 Many of the ministers that belong to
22 the Voice of the ministers are not from big and
23 great churches. They are ministers right in poverty
24 areas. Many of them have store-front churches,
25 but they are churches. The church is not in the

1 building, it is in the people. It is the people
2 that make the church. And I am speaking for this
3 Voice of the Ministers.

4 Hear what these people have to say.
5 Please use your consideration. Because I want to
6 tell you that you all have consciences, and if
7 something terrible happens I am sure that you will
8 have to live with your conscience. Thank you
9 kindly.

10 COMMISSIONER COCUZZA: Thank you very
11 much.

12 I now call upon Mr. Moore if he has
13 nother minister or a priest on his list of speakers?

14 Mr. Moore, do you have another speaker
15 who is a minister or a priest? If not, I will
16 call on the other speakers.

17
18 (MR. WALKER AGAIN COMES FORWARD)

19 MR. WALKER: Sir, there is a gentleman
20 who is making a tape recording in the rear room
21 also, he has it under his coat. He has under his
22 coat another tape recorder and he is standing in
23 the hallway with the tape recorder there now.
24 Would you call him and ask him for his tape recorder
25 and the tape that it contains? This is also a part

1 of this hearing. It is the same gentleman who was
2 making the tape recording inside. Would you call
3 him please? He is standing in the hallway.

4 Well, we are waiting for the record,
5 Mr. Chairman. We would request that the Chairman
6 call the ranking police officer who is here today
7 and ascertain from him for what the reasons the
8 tapes are being taken. And who issued the orders
9 that the tapes be hidden and that a recording be
10 made. For the record Mr. Chairman.

11 COMMISSIONER COCUZZA: I think that it
12 would be in order that during recess we take this
13 up and that we discuss it.

14 MR. WALKER: Mr. Chairman, I was mis-
15 informed. I examined the gentleman right now and
16 he does not have another tape recorder. There is
17 no other tape recorder.

18 COMMISSIONER COCUZZA: All right, thank
19 you.

20 Let's hear from the next speaker.

21 A GENTLEMAN: Sir, may I ask you a
22 question? Who is the counsel for the Planning
23 Board?

24 COMMISSIONER COCUZZA: The Board has
25 no counsel.

1 THE GENTLEMAN: Well then the Corpora-
2 tion Counsel of the City would be - - who
3 advises you in legal matters?

4 COMMISSIONER COCUZZA: There is no
5 counsel for the Board. It has no counsel. The
6 Board is composed of citizens who offer their
7 services, and it has no full time counsel. The
8 Board has to make its rulings of its own.

9 Who is the next speaker?

10 (MR. WILLIAM WOLF COMES FORWARD)

11 MR. WOLF: Mr. Chairman, I am Bill
12 Wolf, Executive Director of the United Community
13 Corporation. I live in Ossining, New York. The
14 United Community Corporation is the official
15 coordinating body for the Anti-Poverty program
16 for the City of Newark. The honorary president
17 is the Mayor of this City. There are 16 members
18 of the Council representatives of the Area Boards,
19 business and financial and social agencies, and
20 the neighborhood.

21 The Anti-Poverty program on the Federal
22 Legislation has been established to help solve
23 the problems in most communities. Dialogue has
24 been carried on in Newark between various elements
25

on the problems of this City.

Under the regularions that the Board passed at the March meeting, the staff of the United Community Corporation did a survey of the area for the Medical site, that is to be located, in the Medical School, in the wite itself.

I personally participated in this survey. We employed professional research firms to design the study and one of the thirty people of the staff went to the area one day and interrogated people to find out what their attitude was, as to the location of the Medical site in that area.

I understnad that prior to the United Community Corporation conducting its survey of the area, the City had conducted a separate survey by the staff of the City. The purpose of the United Community Corporation in conducting this survey was to ascertain as far as possible the attitude of the residents in receiving the Medical School site at that location and what their attitude was about the relocation of the Medical Center there. Now I mention that as a background because we thought it would be good to know the sentiments of the people living in the area. And the people in the area would not necessarily were

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1 on the use of anti-poverty funds in the City of
2 Newark and the United Community Corporation. Of
3 this 50 percent is for Area Board, 20 percent for
4 manpower, 10 percent for the administration. One
5 of the programs affected the cut in the anti-
6 poverty funds is the senior citizen program. Now,
7 the senior citizen program is under the supervision
8 of the City of Newark. The senior citizens fund
9 was cut last year and this year by approximately
10 \$200,000. And the senior citizens exercising their
11 rights as citizens, as members of the United
12 Community Corporation and those who are on the
13 Board have protested by the picket lines of the
14 U. C. C., which is their right of protesting this
15 disagreement with the allocation of these funds.
16 It is with the best of American tradition, which
17 is the right of its citizens legally protesting
18 their rights in objection to action taken, and I
19 find nothing whatsoever wrong with their action.
20 In the same way these citizens here are protesting
21 in disagreement with the location of the Medical
22 School site in the Central Ward and taking approxi-
23 mately one-third of the land in the Ward. For
24 the location of the Medical School site.

25 I will repeat again, it is not the Medical

1 School site that is at issue, nor the Medical
2 School, but it is the 150 acres that are to be
3 app. iated for the land for the Medical School
4 site. That is at issue. With the lack of
5 suffi .ent housing for those citizens who are to
6 be relocated.

7 The New York Times said this morning
8 that 22,000 people are to be relocated if 150
9 acres are to be be taken in the City of Newark
10 in the Central Ward. The Times further said that
11 the housing authority claims that only 3,000 people
12 will be relocated if the 150 acres are given for
13 the Medical School site. Now, I may not believe
14 that the figures are accurate at 22,000, but I
15 simply cannot believe that they are accurate at
16 3900 for 150 acres. Now somewheres between 22,000
17 and 3,000, probably nearer the middle, is the true
18 number of people who are to be relocated. Assum-
19 ing that the dissident groups are off about 50
20 percent, and City of off by several hundred percent,
21 but they are only allocating 3,000 for relocation.

22 The issue here is the Medical School
23 site and right now it is in three fundamental
24 categories, and I came here today to address myself
25 to those three, and I want to say, before I come to

1 the point, whereas you may not agree with the
2 protests and you may not agree that the citizens
3 are very wise in the method that they are using
4 to protest, and you may not even agree that they
5 are right, but I do not think that you question
6 their integrity in what they are doing. Where
7 you may question the integrity of an individual,
8 you do not question the integrity of this group,
9 this entire group here, on the question of the
10 location of the Medical School site. And in the
11 same way, I may not agree with the location of the
12 Medical School site in the Central Ward. I may
13 not agree with the method used to enforce this
14 position. But I do not question the integrity of
15 all of you collectively, but my private opinion
16 is another matter. But collectively I am not
17 questioning your integrity but I am saying without
18 any question of the collective integrity, either
19 on the part of you or of the group, of the groups
20 or you, or me, that there have been many gross
21 errors made in this group being chosen for this
22 location.

23 One of the difficulties, one of the
24 problems is the intent. There is a feeling on
25 the part of the community committee that that much

1 nd taken out of multiple dwellings is the most
2 sely populated Ward containing the largest
3 centage of negroes in this City, and that it
4 done without intent. But they question the
5 ent. And even if you assume that there was no
6 intent, they question the long range planning
7 in housing that would put that into the City, for
8 at least more dwellings, for the families being
9 dislocated than would be torn down in that part
10 of the City.

11 Now, there is always relocation up-
12 heaval when you have a mass urban renewal, and
13 this is a sign of our times. Newark, has a rather
14 unusual opportunity. It is one of the few cities
15 bordering the meadows, and the meadows has
16 thousands of acres. It is the size of Manhattan,
17 and I am told in the Times of last week, which
18 has not been put to protective use as yet. There
19 is still an engineering problem I understand.
20 But this is one City that could utilize the vacant
21 land adjacent to the City to relocate some indus-
22 try, some business and some residents.

23 There is a concern here about the
24 high rate of unemployment, 8.2 percent in a country
25 that has a national average of 3.8. There is a

1 concern that the small business man, the laborer
2 are not being put to use in the renewal of Newark.
3 In effect the underprivileged man is not getting
4 his fair share of the tax dollar being used to
5 renovate Newark. As unemployment, relocation,
6 insufficient housing, and a hundred and fifty
7 acres being withdrawn from the most densely popu-
8 lated ward, where are they going to live in this
9 City? And you could begin to get a picture of
10 concern of the negro groups, of the citizens
11 themselves in Newark, about the methods used to
12 build and condemn the land in the Medical School
13 site.

14 I suggest to you that the residents
15 of that area, although I am well aware that you
16 conducted a survey, that the citizens in that
17 area do not object to the Medical School site.
18 I will say that the citizens that I personally
19 interviewed in that area overwhelmingly do not
20 object to the Medical School site. They have
21 other prior concerns. One is the decent housing.
22 Two is relocation with what funds were available,
23 and three, where are they going to live, and
24 four, would they have to move merely because
25 their property may be condemned for the Medical

1 School site, and would they have to move out of
2 the Ward, out of Newark. I suggest to you that
3 perhaps those questions be answered, and that the
4 housing be built in the area as well as the Medical
5 School and you would have the support of these
6 groups rather than the resistance. And I suggest
7 to you that the main issue here is not the Medical
8 School site but more housing and whether or not
9 the Central Ward will be changed so radically that
10 it may have to be divided from the rest of the
11 Ward.

12 Now, if you remove 150 acres and 22,000
13 people, how are you going to readjust the other
14 wards for this changing population? If 22,000
15 people have to be moved out of this ward and if
16 there insufficient housing already existing in
17 Newark, and Newark, like Philadelphia, to a large
18 degree is surrounded by apartments, meaning in
19 effect that the suburbs have not yet worked out
20 a method of integrating the over population of
21 Newark, we now have the problem of the exodus of
22 Newark, of relocating, of bad housing, without
23 building many more.

24 If you have not established any machinery,
25 of conducting at least hearings that are communicated

1 with the groups you will complicate the problem
2 more. And in a City that has better than 50 per-
3 cent negro population, and with the expectation
4 that within six years or eight years there will
5 be certain candidates with an opportunity to
6 become mayor of Newark, in a City with the unem-
7 ployed rate being what it is, with the exodus of
8 the middle class, both black and white having
9 established a pattern within the last ten years,
10 will this not complicate the problem more?

11 In a city where the majority of leader-
12 ship of the Civil Rights Movement of the political
13 structure in black hands it is dedicated to the
14 principle that this should not happen without
15 adequate housing. And can we live at peace and
16 with harmony and cooperation without the primary
17 question being answered? Can we discuss the
18 Medical School site located in the Central Ward
19 without discussing the means for more housing in
20 the Central Ward and in the rest of Newark. And
21 if there is no redress, if there is no communica-
22 tion, and if there is no dialogue between the
23 established structure of Newark and those groups
24 that are upset and affected by this condition can
25 we have peace?

1 COMMISSIONER COCUZZA: Thank you very
2 much. The meeting is now adjourned and it will
3 be continued at 7:00 P.M. in this Council Chamber
4 tonight.

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9 .(THE MEETING IS ADJOURNED UNTIL
10 7:00 O'CLOCK THIS DATE.)
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05
1 (THE PUBLIC HEARING IS RESUMED)
2 AT 7:00 O'CLOCK IN THE EVENING)
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4

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6 COMMISSIONER COCOZZA: (Acting Chairman)

7 It is 7:00 o'clock. This hearing will now
8 resume. The first speaker is Mr. Brown of
9 431 Eighteenth Avenue.

10 Mr. Brown, please step forward.

11 (There is no response).

12 Mr. Brown not being here I shall call
13 upon the next speaker.

14 Mr. Joel Solomon please.

15 COL. HASSAN: Mr. Solomon is not here
16 at the present time, but Mr. Joe Scrimmager
17 is here.

18
19 (MR. JOSEPH SCRIMMAGER COMES FORWARD)

20
21 MR. SCRIMMAGER: My name is Joseph
22 Scrimmager, and my address is 64 Wolcott Terrace,
23 Newark. I would like to direct some questions to
24 the Board, and to Mr. Weaver, possibly to ask the
25 Board since I am unable to receive answers back

from the Board.

I would like to know how long are the tenants who move into the higher income houses that they are able to afford, how long will their rent be subsidized? That is a question that I am trying to ask. How long will their rent be subsidized? How long will this rent subsidy last?

Number two, I want to know is the crime rate within a given a reason to blight the area?

And number three, if there are 45 colored apartments available, why don't Mr. Danzig's department fill the waiting list of people who have been waiting to get apartments for two years or sometimes two and a half years?

And number four, the police department also states that there were numerous cars being vacant on the city streets in that area. Why don't the - - I think Dewey's garage has the contract there. Why don't he tow them in, if he is contracted to do this?

Number five, what is going to happen to the tax base once Route 78, Route 75, the East-West Freeway, the Medical School, a proposed two-year Community College and they are planning

1 also light industry - - what is going to happen
2 to the tax base. I understand it is less than
3 35 percent of the land of the City of Newark, is
4 on tax rendibles at the present time.

5 And number six, and I think this question
6 may have been asked before, does all the Board
7 members live within the City limits? I mean, the
8 people on the Planning Board.

9 Number seven, it was also stated by the
10 doctor from the Board of Health about health
11 hazards in this area. Why don't the Board of
12 Health do its job? This is what the Board of
13 Health is supposed to do. Why don't they do its
14 job if this is causing this area to be blighted?
15 Somebody obviously has fallen down on the job.

16 Number eight. They talk about the
17 conditions of the place. Why was these buildings
18 allowed to become blighted or in the condition that
19 they are now? So that the whole area will be con-
20 taminated and accepted as a blight area? Why?

21 Number nine - - I want - - and a funny
22 thing that the doctor said about this venereal
23 thing. I want to know does the building have
24 anything to do with a person having a venereal
25 disease? They might contact it from within the

1 building, but not from the building itself. What
2 does a building have to do with a man having a
3 venereal disease, or a woman, or a person. And
4 he testified as an expert that the area should be
5 blighted because venereal disease is wide-spread.
6 We all know that you go to a doctor to get a
7 penicillin cure, but that is no reason to tear
8 down a building.

9 Number ten, everybody here has talked
10 about homes. How does a negro, once he is removed
11 from this area, become a home owner again? I am
12 concerned about the negroes who want to own their
13 own homes, be it a one, two, three or four-family
14 structure. A man who wants to be a citizen of
15 this town and not live in somebody else's home
16 but a home of his own, something that he workdsto
17 maintain and that he owns outright. A taxpayer.
18 What happens to him? Where is he going to go?
19 Where does he buy? Where does he buy if they are
20 going to make the whole city nothing but Federal
21 projects. Nobody has said anything about making
22 available houses for people who want to buy and
23 not rent. A lot of people just don't want to
24 rent. They move out of these housing projects
25 because they are supposed to be a renter, but they

1 want to own, they want to be a landlord and a
2 person who has a say in what goes in a house.

3 Number eleven. I was riding in the
4 North Ward the other day and I seen I think four
5 buildings going up on North Fifth Avenue, in the
6 North Ward. They were buildings that were not
7 built in the type of Federal Homes that we know
8 of in the Central Ward, or in the West Ward, but
9 just apartment houses, where they tore down maybe
10 one or two buildings where they had a vacant lot
11 and they put up these Federal Housing. Why
12 couldn't this have been the answer to some of
13 the blighted homes in the area where they are
14 talking about, tearing them all down so that they
15 could build a Medical School. Why couldn't they
16 have done some vestpocket building and retain
17 some of the old structures that were in good
18 condition in the neighborhood.

19 And number twelve. I am concerned about
20 mortgage monies for negroes. I think Mr. Weaver
21 himself and anybody else who dealt in real estate
22 should be concerned. How does a negro acquire
23 mortgage money. We don't have the jobs or the
24 education that many of you gentlemen have, and
25 when we go to a bank or to a loan company they

2 just don't hand us ten, twelve or fifteen thou-
3 sand dollars. We go, and we have to sweat and
4 beg and to do numerous things, take out second
5 mortgages to pay for our house. Where is the
6 mortgage money coming from?

7 I am concerned about the Chairman of
8 this Board, who happens to be a real estate man.
9 I think he should disqualify himself from sitting
10 here because of the fact that he is a real estate
11 man, and I think we stand - -

12 COMMISSIONER COCUZZA: The Chair wants
13 to correct you sir. I am not a real estate man.
14 Mr. Booker, the Chairman, is.

15 THE SPEAKER: No -- Mr. Chairman, you
16 are the Acting Chairman.

17 COMMISSIONER COCUZZA: That is better.

18 THE SPEAKER: I said the Chairman,
19 and he is a real estate man. I think maybe he
20 might have some dubious interest in tearing down
21 a ghetto.

22 Thank you.

23 COMMISSIONER COCUZZA: Thank you
24 very much Mr. Scrimmager. Your comments are
25 well taken.

We have a request here from Mr. Mario

1 Grande who wishes to speak. Mr. Grande, is he
2 present?

3 Please step forward.

4
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6 (MR. MARIO GRANDE COMES FORWARD)

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10 MR. GRANDE: My name is Mario Grande
11 and I reside at 118 Taylor Street, Newark, New
12 Jersey.

13 COMMISSIONER COCUZZA: You are per-
14 mitted thirty minutes for your presentation.

15 MR. GRANDE: Fine. Thank you sir.

16 COMMISSIONER COCUZZA: And ten minutes
17 further, if you need it, for your summation.

18 MR. GRANDE: Ladies and gentlemen,
19 members of the Planning Board. I come here tonight,
20 as I have often done in the past, to participate
21 in what I feel is the concern of all the citizens
22 of Newark. We are allied with our brothers tonight
23 as far as my specific stand, upon opposing. And
24 the answer will be accordingly.

25 Gentlemen, you have heard the message of

1 these colored people come here. We too have
2 known the message. The message has been in standing
3 for a long time. The message of peace and unity as
4 set forth here in a dignified way. But I may object
5 to some of the methods employed. The direct
6 responsibility of seeing that our brothers in this
7 city get a fair chance and a fair opportunity
8 rests in your hands.

9 I would like to take the liberty, or,
10 with the permission of Mr. Cocuzza, to read in
11 the record and to make a request before any deter-
12 mination upon this vital matter on this site, and
13 I would suggest making a recommendation to you,
14 Mr. Cocuzza, - -

15 COMMISSIONER COCUZZA: Hardon me,
16 please address the Chair.

17 MR. GRANDE: Well, to the Chair. - -
18 that citizens who are concerned with this problem
19 in Newark be given a subsidy hearing before some
20 agency away from this forum. The reason why I
21 state this request - - I am not permitted under
22 the rules and regulations of the organization that
23 I have helped, after more than ten years in this
24 city, to identify my organization. But I am with
25 these people as far as their homes is concerned, and

1 I am here, that is what I meant when I say these
2 people, and I know the problems of my friends in
3 this audience is a problem of all of we people.

4 It has been my contention, from talking
5 with the various people in our area, that although
6 they do not understand fully this chart, these
7 statistics, by removing the problem, by removing
8 the fact that they must have a right - - because
9 we served together in the armed forces. We
10 buy each other's products, and we have to live,
11 we have to live in this city together.

12 I do not represent any organization. I
13 am simply speaking as one in the street. That is
14 my status and I know my place. As far as mention
15 of threats and violence and etcetera, as I stated
16 before the City Council, and this is strictly my
17 own opinion, that although the laws of a land or
18 a city may not be fair and they must be obeyed,
19 but we are not faced with responsible citizens
20 sitting in this room tonight who are coming here
21 and asking, asking sir, for a right to be heard.
22 That right has not been denied, to the best of my
23 knowledge, but we must consider my illiteracy.

24 I would want to make one simple request,
25 that is directed to the Chair, so that I could come

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1 to the point and explain the position. After all,
2 if we are going to take part in a public hearing,
3 I or any other citizen must have a thorough
4 general knowledge of what we are talking about,
5 of what is being discussed. In other words, it
6 must be brought down to our level.

7 We are not real estate - - I am not in
8 real estate, but I know one thing, 20,000 people
9 or 70,000 people or one person is a human being.

10 Now, with the permission of the Chair,
11 and if it is at all possible, in view of the fact
12 that good leadership has indicated in this audience
13 is requesting a request to restrain from violence,
14 may I have the opportunity of asking for one
15 gentleman from this group to come here before the
16 microphone so that I could prove that this, and I
17 am out to prove this, to make you aware, because
18 we have to walk these streets at night. We have
19 to go into the neighborhood. May I have that
20 request sir?

21 COMMISSIONER COCUZZA: Your request
22 Mr. Grande is denied, and especially for one reason.
23 The ladies and gentlemen here present today have
24 already indicated their idea of good behavior, and
25 you are asking the individuals present here tonight

1 to support that statement. That is superfluous.
2 Therefore your request is denied.

3 MR. GRANDE: Thank you sir. But
4 nevertheless I gather this, in plain English,
5 the people who were opposed to this Medical site
6 intend to oppose it. So rather than have violence
7 committed or aggressive violence I still appeal
8 to this chair. I am still asking that request.
9 I don't mean to become repetitious because I don't
10 want to seem as though I am on this side of the
11 fence or on that side of the fence. I, as a
12 citizen of Newark, know, from attending these
13 public hearings and attending out in the area how
14 desperate this is to the people, so I want someone
15 from the opponents in this controversy to come
16 here. That is my request again sir.

17 COMMISSIONER COCUZZA: Again sir, it is
18 denied.

19 MR. GRANDE: It is denied, o.k. All
20 right, if I am out of order I apologize.

21 COMMISSIONER COCUZZA: Are you through
22 with your presentation?

23 MR. GRANDE: I am not. You allowed me
24 a half hour, is that correct?

25 Specifically the upheaval of the 70

1 thousand people will not be good for the betterment
2 of our City. In spite of a capable man has
3 called to our attention, and Mr. Danzig stated
4 that it will.

5 I would like to ask, or be considered
6 by asking this specific question. You gentlemen
7 have the day right now. You are the man of the
8 hour. And to the best of my knowledge if there
9 is any indication that the Housing Project of
10 Newark is a good solution, then why don't someone
11 officially, with the representatives of the
12 opponents, take a tour of those structures, take
13 a tour of the lack of recreation, take a tour of
14 the people who have no place to go, and by creating
15 or by moving more people, human beings, this is
16 progress. And this is what I am attempting to
17 find out.

18 I am just one citizen and I probably
19 will be chewed out for talking like this and I
20 don't give a gol darn, but I do again, and I am
21 repeating the progress in housing projects - -
22 and I am not an authority, I am just a human being
23 that goes in there, would probably be no different
24 than the new projects that is supposed to be
25 built, if they are going to be built.

1 I would still like a direct answer from
2 the Chair as regards would this Chair be interested
3 for the safety of the people of Newark, and I
4 mean the personal safety, would he be receptive
5 towards another hearing. Not a public hearing,
6 but for the people who are concerned with this,
7 to sit down and express their views more openly.
8 And can that request be taken tonight sir? That
9 is the question.

10 COMMISSIONER COCUZZA: Mr. Grande,
11 when this public hearing is ended the Planning
12 Board will review all matters, all statements of
13 all categories from all questions and what have
14 you, and then we will have an evaluation of the
15 subject matter, and the questions that need
16 answers they will be given, and at a stated time
17 the Planning Board, at a public hearing, will
18 announce the action of the Planning Board in
19 public and also the answers to the questions which
20 are being asked tonight and from the inception of
21 the meeting yesterday, I have made this statement
22 repeatedly and I am sure you are aware that I
23 have sir.

24 MR. GRANDE: Yes sir. But may I add
25 to that sir? There are over 400,000 people in

1 the City, in the City of Newark, in population.
2 There are 400,000. And if half of the people of
3 the City of Newark get the wrong idea, what you are
4 saying to me tonight may not be going the other
5 way, and I am asking you as a citizen born and
6 raised in this City that you consider these, our
7 requests. I too live in poverty. My home is
8 taken down. I don't see any progress, but I am a
9 young fellow and I have to work. But I am saying
10 that the responsibility now for a Medical College
11 is more conducive for a fair hearing and that is
12 the first requirement that I learned while taking
13 up citizenship in high school or problems of
14 democracy.

15 You people are sitting here not as
16 judges but as representatives. That to me, was
17 taught to me in shcool, and that is what I was
18 taught in the manual, in the City Hall, that you
19 are our representatives. And yet repeatedly I
20 have been at these public hearings and people
21 have asked questions and you have refused to
22 answer them. How can you represnet us? If you
23 are not aware of the problems of the people? That
24 is the question that I would like to ask you.

25 COMMISSIONER COCUZZA: Again, Mr. Grande,

1 all the questions, and I say all, each and every
2 one, of everyone who have made presentations in
3 the form of statements and questions, those
4 statements and those answers and statements of
5 questions will be reviewed at a public meeting of
6 the Planning Board after the Planning Board has
7 studied and has evaluated all of the evidence.
8 Please continue.

9 MR. GRANDE: All right sir. I would
10 also like to ask one question, as a concerned
11 citizen, not allied with any specific organization.
12 It would seem to me and appear that if something
13 is built for the progress of Newark that before
14 something is ever discussed, plans are made.
15 People should be consulted in the area. People
16 should be consulted and the people should have
17 been consulted in fact before, like the people
18 who are in this room. The authorities that voted
19 in that concern, why wasn't a Board of Trustees
20 from Jersey City staff, why couldn't they come
21 here to explain to the people what they intend to
22 do? This is the trouble on some of the things
23 that I have found out from talking to my friends
24 in the community, and I think it is only fair that
25 if they have asked me these questions I should be

1 able to answer them. The people of Newark want
2 to be heard. YOU cannot put 400,000 of them in
3 this room. You cannot put 400,000 in this room
4 but people in the area could reach other people.

5 repeating again what I said, the people
6 who are concerned and who are living in the pro-
7 posed ghetto that is going to be torn down, they
8 want to be heard, and if there is nothing to hide,
9 if the Chair has nothing to hide this should be a
10 wide open public hearing where you would invite
11 representatives of the Jersey City College, you
12 invite the 70,000 people, and I wonder why this
13 was not done. Is it because this was preconceived
14 before? Then, what faith do we have? What faith
15 do we have in the kids in the area and tell them
16 that here in the City Hall is democracy in action.
17 And this sir is my question again. I would like
18 a reply.

19 COMMISSIONER COCUZZA: Mr. Grande my
20 patience is with you. I shall repeat my previous
21 remarks. Those particularly concerned about the
22 area are those who live in the so-called Medical
23 College area.

24 MR. GRANDE: In other words you are
25 saying to me it is not my concern?

1 COMMISSIONER COCUZZA: I have the
2 floor - - just a moment please.

3 MR. GRANDE: Yes sir.

4 COMMISSIONER COCUZZA: And that the
5 people that live there, whether they be tenant,
6 or whether they be landlord or absentee landlords.
7 All the public will be notified when the next
8 Planning Board meeting will take place, after the
9 evaluation has been completed by this Board.

10 MR. GRANDE: I see. Mr. Chairman you
11 are saying to me that the people who are going to
12 be affected by this will have a chance to come to
13 a public meeting, is that correct? Am I right?

14 COMMISSIONER COCUZZA: Yes.

15 MR. GRANDE: Well, may I just turn
16 my back for a moment to this Board? May I adress
17 my friends here for one moment?

18 COMMISSIONER COCUZZA: They could
19 hear you sir by talking into the microphone.

20 MR. GRANDE: Well, I would like for
21 them to know what you just said. That you will - -

22 COMMISSIONER COCUZZA: (Interrupting)
23 Please talk to the Chair and everybody in the room
24 will hear you.

25 MR. GRANDE: All right, I will put it

1 this way, you stated, the Chairman, that everybody
2 who is affected by this controversy, that lives
3 there, will have an opportunity to come here and
4 present their grievances?

5 COMMISSIONER COCUZZA: I did not say
6 that. I said everybody who is living in the area,
7 in the Medical School area, whether they be
8 tenants or landlords or absentee landlord will
9 have to be notified.

10 MR. GRANDE: Yes sir. Now, in other
11 words, if people who are concerned in the living,
12 in this area, will be given a public chance at
13 a public hearing, we don't have to worry about
14 the Medical College, do we?

15 COMMISSIONER COCUZZA: The terminology
16 you use is wrong.

17 MR. GRANDE: Well, I am not a lawyer,
18 sir.

19 COMMISSIONER COCUZZA: This is a
20 public hearing.

21 MR. GRANDE: That's right.

22 COMMISSIONER COCUZZA: What the Chair
23 is referring to is a public meeting of the - -

24 MR. GRANDE: A public meeting?

25 COMMISSIONER COCUZZA: -- of the Planning

1 Board.

2 MR. GRANDE: Well sir, I am asking a
3 direct question. Is that for them to come here
4 and express their views?

5 COMMISSIONER COCUZZA: Isn't that what
6 you are doing now?

7 MR. GRANDE: And you will be influenced
8 by what the people say or what has already been
9 decided?

10 COMMISSIONER COCUZZA: We will be
11 influenced by what you have said here tonight and
12 by others have said.

13 MR. GRANDE: In other words there
14 would be no problem?

15 COMMISSIONER COCUZZA: But we are very
16 much concerned.

17 MR. GRANDE: Yes, I am sure you are.
18 But there will be no problem then, because if the
19 people who live in the area will come here and
20 state their views - -

21 COMMISSIONER COCUZZA: That is what you
22 have been doing.

23 MR. GRANDE: But we don't have to
24 worry, do we? At least this is what you are
25 saying. I am not being sarcastic. I am quoting

your own words.

1
2 COMMISSIONER COCUZZA: We are concerned
3 and your remarks will be taken.

4 MR. GRANDE: Well, the reason why I
5 am so specific, and that is a word I learned at
6 East Side High School, the reason why we are so
7 persistent is because I know my friends, and I
8 could talk with them and they could talk with me.
9 They don't seem to carry whatever it takes to make
10 a human being. I understand what their meanings
11 are, and I have yet to see anyone in this room
12 get up on this floor and take a direct issue.
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Well, the reason why I am so persistent, if that is the word -- and I learnt at Eastside High School -- the reason why I am so persistent is because I know my friends, and I can talk with them and they can talk with me. But they don't seem to carry the same whatever it takes to reach human beings, because I understand what their grievances are. And I have not seen anyone in this room -- that is the gentlemen at this board -- except Mr. Bradley takes a direct interest. So therefore, if you are a non-biased board open to a public meeting you would participate in these people's questions. That is what I learned from democracy, unless we have to rewrite our history books over again.

THE CHAIRMAN: Your 30 minutes are up and you have 10 minutes for summation.

MR. GRANDE: I have 10 minute grace period. I'd like to continue 10 minutes, with your permission.

THE CHAIRMAN: Yes.

MR. GRANDE: I'd like to say one thing: Whether cheered, booed or clapped, it is

1 immaterial, but there is not going to be
2 no physical violence as far as rioting or
3 disrespect for law and order as far as the
4 people I have spoken to. I cannot speak for
5 everyone in Newark. But I am going to say
6 this: That if this is truly the goal that
7 the people seems to feel that you people are
8 advocating them towards, then you are
9 responsible to explain to us sometime in the
10 next few hours what plans are you taking.

11 Is there any possibility of the
12 leaders of this opposition and you to sit
13 down face to face or must all this be done
14 in a classroom? Because time is of the
15 essence, gentlemen.

16 Thank you very much for your
17 courtesy.

18 THE CHAIRMAN: Thank you, Mr. Grande.

19 The next speaker is Mr. Clark.

20 MR. FULLER: Mr. Chairman, he hasn't
21 arrived .

22 THE CHAIRMAN: Your name?

23 MR. FULLER: Donald Fuller, Ridgewood
24 Avenue, Newark, president of Newark Business
25 League, Area 2.

Mr. Chairman, members of the Board:

First, Mr. Chairman, I would like to ask a question. It didn't come to my attention until just a minute ago that there was some type of time limit set.

THE CHAIRMAN: Yes. I wish to announce, sir, apparently you were not in the meeting room too long. There is an allowance of 30 minutes for the presentation and if you need 10 additional minutes for summation you may have it, sir.

MR. FULLER: Mr. Chairman, I was just wondering, inasmuch as my card was in at the beginning of the last meeting, and this rule was not at that time passed down, I am just wondering if it should take just a little over that, may I be granted this privilege or am I to understand that --

THE CHAIRMAN: May I suggest that you start and let the Chairman decide that.

MR. FULLER: Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

In recent meetings of the Newark Business League, Area 2, this situation was discussed, and there seems to be a lot of members who are disturbed about the mass

1 relocation of so many people. And they
2 wanted to let you know and let the citizens
3 in the area know that we are in opposition
4 to the Medical School in that area.

5 Now, we listened last night to
6 Mr. Danzig give his ideas as to how this
7 would affect Newark, but within our minds
8 we drew different conclusions.

9 Now, he did explain, to the best of
10 my recollection, that there were a number
11 of apartments available for low rent, low
12 income people. And to the best of my
13 knowledge -- and I have been around Newark.
14 I am a home owner here in Newark -- I have
15 yet to find any, very many, if any, apart-
16 ments available for low income people.
17 As we realize, most of our low income
18 people are people who have families and
19 they have a number of children. First of
20 all, as soon as the average landlord finds
21 out that you do have children they turn you
22 around, especially in our individual homes
23 who rent.

24 Now, I have thought about this
25 thing a great deal, and in my mind I see a

1 | terrible situation existing here. It seems
2 | to me that the City itself is making low
3 | income people out of most of its citizens.

4 | Now, we realize that. I myself have
5 | received a \$10 a month increase in taxes.

6 | It is very hard for a man who owns a one
7 | family or a two family house, for that
8 | matter, to find himself keeping his house
9 | up, for he spends most of his money in
10 | taxes and fuel. And by the time he feeds
11 | his family there isn't much left to nail
12 | a board or put in a window. So we feel
13 | that there is something, and we know that
14 | there is something that the City could do to
15 | eliminate some of these burdens on us.

16 | I also heard Mr. Danzig speak of a
17 | motel that was in the making downtown. I
18 | see no interest at all in a building or building
19 | such as this for a motel downtown, because
20 | these people over whom we will never be inter-
21 | ested in a motel, unless the City says "It
22 | is yours, just come and live."

23 | And then in my mind I would like to
24 | know, will a person who is not a citizen
25 | of the City be able to buy a house in the City?

1 I would like to know just who would this
2 benefit? Would it benefit my child? Or
3 should I say our children? Would it benefit
4 our teachers as a matter of fact? Where are
5 the teachers going to come from? I would
6 think that most of your instructors that
7 would work at such an institution would
8 come from up in the mountains around
9 Section 14 or out on the Orange, because
10 I have found in the past that most people to
11 consider themselves as professional people
12 don't like to live in Newark any more. So
13 actually I feel that we would be sending our
14 money out of the City rather than bringing
15 it in.

16 And also, as one of your experts
17 stated before you started this morning and
18 said that the participation of these Medical
19 and Dental Schools are very low. I think
20 he quoted most of them around 300 bracket.
21 Now, if we are going to dislocate some
22 20,000 or more people to the 100 acres to
23 take care of 300 students, it seems to me
24 that we are thinking backwards.

25 And then, too, Mr. Danzig stated

1 that this would serve a twofold purpose,
2 clean slums, and better living conditions.
3 Now, I don't see where tearing out all of
4 these homes and building a Medical institu-
5 tion would solve the problem at all. Surely
6 we need to clean slums. This is what the
7 people are asking for, better homes, better
8 living conditions. And if we were to go
9 in there and help these people build homes,
10 decent homes, then I feel that we would be
11 accomplishing a goal rather than throwing
12 the burden of relocation on to the rest of
13 the areas who are already crowded. As Mr.
14 Danzig stated we do need to rebuild. But I
15 would think that we need to rebuild homes
16 and schools. This is what we need here in
17 the City of Newark for our people.

18 In my conversation with members of
19 the Board of Education just within the past
20 weeks it was well stressed by these members
21 that Newark is in bad need of property for
22 schools. They're considering some stores
23 and other buildings that will meet fire and
24 other standards to be used as classes.

25 Now, gentlemen, this is disgusting

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1 when your Board of Education has to tell you
 2 that they don't have the property to build
 3 schools to accommodate the overcrowding of kids,
 4 the nasty, filthy buildings, and then we
 5 see the location where all people have
 6 already owned a building and then they go
 7 and use a space that our Board of Education
 8 to use for school buildings. Somebody is
 9 out of their mind. It is disgusting. It is
 10 disgusting.

11 And then, too, it seems that the
 12 City lacks in the responsibility of helping
 13 citizens in keeping their City clean and
 14 safe. You know these buildings grow old as
 15 time passes. The City is well staffed with
 16 fire inspectors, electrical inspectors,
 17 building inspectors. And now if I might
 18 state for you just a few examples. I have
 19 moved three times here in the City of
 20 Newark. When I first came here I lived
 21 on Kent Street. The fire alarm was
 22 down. I have seen the building inspectors
 23 and the fire inspectors. I have seen the electrical
 24 inspectors over there. I have heard them
 25 tell the landlord that his wiring was

1 inadequate and if he didn't do something
2 about it they would have to shut him down,
3 but he was never shut down. I heard the
4 building inspectors tell him that his
5 steps were ragged and needed repair, but
6 he didn't repair them. We wait until these
7 buildings get in such shape^{or} until we come
8 up with some type of idea on disbursing
9 certain groups, and then we want to call a
10 hearing to declare that area blight.

11 Now, don't you gentlemen feel that
12 it is just as well a responsibility of ours
13 to see that our areas does not get in a
14 blight situation as it does to wait and
15 declare them blight for a purpose?

16 Time has come now -- I use the phrase
17 a lot of times -- the day of the fool went
18 out when the cotton picking machine came in.
19 We are in schools now trying to learn. And
20 we are hard to fool, even though we don't
21 get the best of education. Sometimes I
22 understand a lot of people are puzzled
23 simply because we are able to see through
24 various schemes. And I do feel for one that
25 this is a scheme, and is very well entitled,

1 very well accepts the title of scheme.

2 As you saw last night the map that
3 was presented here to you titled, "Negro
4 removal map." I am sure that most of the
5 people feel that that is exactly what this
6 is, a Negro removal situation, a plan to
7 move most of the power out of the Central
8 Ward. . .

9 Now, you must admit and you must
10 look at this thing with reasoning, gentlemen.
11 You can move it around as much as you may,
12 if you can, but you can't destroy it. It is
13 matter that is here and you must deal with
14 it properly in order to keep it from
15 destroying you. And by suggesting that
16 some 22,000 people leave their homes and
17 crowd into other already crowded areas is
18 not the right way. And you have heard people
19 speak out rather radically to this effect.

20 Now, I have considered myself, and
21 I do consider myself, or maybe I should say
22 I did, because right now I am confused, as
23 a moderate individual. I like to think of
24 all people as human mankind, but as time
25 passes I am getting more confused every day

1 as to whether we are all human or not,
2 because there seems to be so many people
3 who are only interested in their selfish
4 desires no matter how it hurts the public
5 under them. And the public at this time is
6 crying. And they have asked you to heed
7 and understand their tears for they do not
8 intend to cry much longer. They intend
9 to wipe their eyes and then walk out and
10 stop this thing that is causing them to
11 shed so many tears.

12 I think, gentlemen, that the problem
13 of the absentee landlord should be watched
14 more closely. For example, we have in my
15 neighborhood all of the people within the
16 two blocks are homeowners. We have a house
17 across the street from me the landlord,
18 some Jewish fellow owns it. This house is
19 becoming to be a bad looking place. And we
20 don't like this. We moved in because it was
21 a nice looking neighborhood. We wanted to
22 raise our children in a decent fashion in a
23 nice neighborhood, and now there is allowed
24 in our area a house to stay there to become
25 to look like any slum in Newark, and there is

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1 nothing we can do about it. There is nothing
2 that anyone wants to do about it, unless
3 there is some money to be put in their
4 pockets. And now you know we can't be
5 fooled. We all realize that it takes money
6 to live, but there are too many of us who
7 are public servants who are expecting under
8 the table deals before they accomplish
9 anything.

10 You know it is time that if you
11 gentlemen consider yourselves as men with
12 conscience, if you believe in any type of
13 God or resting place, you must be careful
14 not to build yourselves a bed of spikes.
15 Too many of us are for sale these days, as
16 I have stated before. And we are tired
17 of our leaders and the people who represent
18 us selling themselves and selling us down
19 the drain. Anyone can come to most of our
20 leaders with a pack of money and get anything
21 done to us. They can get us kicked out of
22 our homes, crowded in our schools, thrown
23 out of jobs and everything else, because our
24 leaders are too weak in their minds to stand
25 up and speak out. We are supposed to offer

1 most of our people good salaries when they
2 accept leadership positions, but that is
3 not enough. Most of us are too greedy.
4 Ten or twelve thousand dollars isn't any
5 good. We must go under the table and
6 take fifty or sixty thousand dollars from
7 a group to beat these people who we are
8 representing in the ground.

9 Now, we are watching our leaders.
10 We are watching them very closely and we
11 are watching you gentlemen very close.

12 I am sure that as well as myself
13 you gentlemen have aspects in life. You have
14 goals that you would like to reach. You
15 would like to join in with the City and
16 build and grow. But decisions like these
17 help you or they hurt you. It is a known
18 fact that the Negro population has grown
19 here in Newark to a point where it cannot
20 be denied the Negro vote can determine who
21 sits where. And we as Negroes have found
22 that we have leaders and men among us who
23 are willing to stand up and declare them-
24 selves not for sale, people who will not
25 sell their people down the drain. And those

1 people we are going to rally behind. We
2 are going to stand behind them and we are
3 going to put them in positions that they
4 ought to be. And if you want to be in
5 those positions along with them I would
6 say to you be careful in how you walk, act
7 and talk, and be careful on what decisions
8 you make, because even though we don't sit
9 in those chairs and we don't vote down to
10 the last point we will have a hereafter say
11 in the matter.

12 You have heard, gentlemen, some of
13 your own experts stand here before you and
14 declare that they have helped you declare
15 other areas blight. One gentleman I recall
16 this morning said that he was a university
17 man and well educated man in planning of
18 cities and what have you stated that he
19 could not see a purpose in declaring this
20 area blight.

21 I can see a purpose of a determined
22 Planning Board seeking means of going over
23 there in the Central Ward and cleaning up
24 those slums and helping those people to
25 build decent homes and to occupy decent

1 schools. I can see that.

2 And as I heard one other gentleman
3 say earlier, and believe me, because I
4 think this comes from the depths of the
5 majority of the Negro heart, we are not
6 begging, we are not begging you. We are
7 only asking for a chance. And I do believe
8 that we deserve this chance. If we are
9 allowed to use our education I think that
10 we would consider getting things that we
11 need for life. We are not going about
12 begging for anything. This is what, if I
13 recall, when I was a boy, most of the white
14 people were saying to me, "Why do the
15 Negroes have to beg? Why do they always
16 want you to give them something?" Well, we
17 don't want you to give us anything but a
18 chance and we'll get the rest. There are
19 so many of us now who are qualified for
20 jobs and we can't get them. And we are told
21 this and we are told that, but we really in
22 our hearts know what the reason is.

23 I might say to you that I was the
24 second Negro in the history of the Third
25 Infantry Division to be sent to Military

1 Intelligence School. I am a college
2 graduate in electronics. But here recently
3 I have applied for a job and was told that
4 I wouldn't qualify. And I asked "What do
5 you mean?" And when he read my application
6 he said, "Well, I didn't mean your educa-
7 tional background. I mean that you had
8 missed a few days off work." And then I
9 saw them put a man of another race in the
10 job of engineering who had missed more days
11 off from work, who had not attended a
12 college of electronics engineering. And
13 this raises a question in your mind. However,
14 this does not enter the picture of thblight
15 hearing, but it does go to show you how we
16 are looked upon.

17 One thing that bothers us. We are
18 unable to contact our leaders when we need
19 them. Now, I am disturbed when I look about
20 this audience -- and the people who we
21 elected know who they are, they know our
22 feelings. But it is very seldom that we
23 are able to contact them or to talk with
24 them concerning our feelings, to get them
25 to express on our behalf the way we feel.

1 Some of them have even had their phones
2 disconnected until further notice. I know,
3 because I have tried to call them. I have
4 called my Councilman in my area to speak
5 to him about this, but he says that he can't
6 do anything about it. He says that he can't
7 and ride on through helping me to make my
8 neighborhood a slum trash area. And I
9 couldn't get them. And when I did talk to
10 his wife I was told that she had to go out
11 and clean up the garbage in front of her
12 house. Now, we all know that our garbage
13 collection men are the Councilmen and they only
14 live, and they would get one with a little
15 broom and sweep it up, if necessary, to
16 impress them.

17 There is one other thing that I would
18 like to mention to our Councilmen. It has
19 to do with our Councilmen and all these meetings
20 that I have attended and all these meetings.
21 I would like to direct this to the Chair and
22 to our police officers in this room. This
23 business of policemen over-using their duty
24 and authority will end must stop.

25 Now, most people try to be law-abiding

1 citizens. And if a policeman -- and I have
2 many friends on the Police Department. If
3 a policeman walks up and asks you to do
4 something, and says my good people would do
5 that. And then I am one of them
6 walk up and push people around, this is no
7 good. Now, if you want to get something
8 started, that is the best way to start it.
9 Because I am tired of seeing my wife pushed
10 around and I am not going to stand for it
11 much longer. And when I say "I" I am talking
12 about the Negro race. If you have a duty
13 to perform, do it in a professional way.

14 Finally, gentlemen, I would like to
15 say there is one thing that you must take
16 in deep consideration. I would go as far as
17 to say I think you should sleep on it. You
18 are now dealing with a new generation. This
19 has been stated before, but I don't think
20 it's enough said. You are now dealing with
21 a generation of smart people, people who will
22 no longer take a hit on their chests or turn
23 their head and take insults, take pushing
24 around, being moved from one place to the
25 other, standing up saying "yes, sir" for

1 whatever you decide to do. No, you are not
2 dealing with this type person any more.

3 You are dealing with a new generation that
4 has been taught that every man should be
5 able to walk the street and hold his head
6 up high in dignity. We can't do it yet.

7 This is what we are striving for. We have
8 to walk down the street and be reminded
9 that I am a Negro, a second class citizen.

10 I don't have the right of every man. But you
11 are dealing with a Negro now. He doesn't think
12 he has that right. I want you are something
13 ing it. And that if you do not give him
14 this right he is going to take it. This is
15 the Negro that you are dealing with now.

16 You are dealing with a Negro who believes
17 that he has a conscience as I myself stand
18 here. I thought that I fought for this
19 Country. I have a partial amputation of
20 both legs and I was in combat, coming from
21 combat for this country. And I would like
22 to feel that I would be as welcome anywhere
23 and could walk as straight anywhere as any
24 other man in this country. And until I am
25 sure that I have this right I shall not rest

1 in peace and my children that I am raising
2 now. And I feel that all Negroes feel this
3 way, rather than know that they would have
4 to come up to live in degradation as I have,
5 my life is yours to take. Thank you,
6 gentlemen.

7 THE CHAIRMAN: Mr. Fuller.

8 Ladies and gentlemen, I'd like also
9 to say, friends, all of you, Mr. Fuller has
10 eloquently and in appropriate terms of
11 your feelings, of your sorrows and pains and
12 pains of the area. And if there were no
13 further speaker he has the job done well.

14 Thank you, Mr. Fuller.

15 MISS NETTE: My name is Esther Nette.
16 I live at 108 Spruce Street, Newark, New
17 Jersey.

18 Gentlemen, I am secretary of the
19 Labor Vanguard Democrats and tonight I am
20 representing them.

21 Most of you, I know, are familiar
22 with the name Vanguard Democrats. To the
23 gentlemen up here it is important and
24 pertinent to the Medical School Building that
25 I give a little background to the Vanguard

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1 Democrats Order.

2 The Labor Vanguard Democrats are
3 what is called "The left wing", the progressive
4 section of the Democratic Party, the section
5 in the Democratic Party that is looking to
6 wrest the power away from the bigots, the
7 racist, the real estate operators, the big
8 money boys of the Democratic Party and
9 give it back to the hands of the people,
10 the small people, the Negro people, the white
11 working people where it justly belongs.

12 Let me add so that there should be
13 no doubt in anybody's mind exactly where I
14 stand on the Medical School buildings. In the
15 last election we put up for the first time in
16 the history of New Jersey a Mr. Clarence
17 Coggins, the first black man to run for the
18 United States Senator in the State of New
19 Jersey. Amongst our program the important
20 thing was, besides ending the white man's
21 war in Viet Nam, was a call for Black Power.
22 I am a firm believer in Democracy, gentlemen.
23 This is all leading up to the Medical School
24 cite.

25 I would like to give you gentlemen a

1 little sensitivity and feeling of why I
2 have chosen to take the position I have.
3 I am a firm believer of Democracy. I am
4 proud of our country. I am proud of the
5 past of our country. I am proud of the
6 American Revolution where our forefathers
7 fought to deliver ourselves from a yoke of
8 a foreign power. I am proud of the Civil
9 War. I am proud of the Emancipation
10 Proclamation. I am proud of the Reconstruc-
11 tion era. I am proud of every phase that
12 our country, our people have fought to
13 further Democracy in our country. I am proud
14 when our country went into the war to
15 fight Nazism in Germany. And that is why
16 as a believer in Democracy I am for Black
17 Power, because I have always learned that
18 under Democracy a person is entitled to
19 their share of their social wealth, the
20 political wealth, the economic wealth in
21 their country. And my belief is that all
22 people should have a share of power. I believe that
23 60 per cent of the population in any one
24 country should have a share of power. I believe that
25 60 per cent of the political power, 60 per

1 cent of the economic power, 60 per cent of
2 the social power. That a group of people --
3 the group of people that comprise 60 per
4 cent should have 60 per cent of the Planning
5 Board, 60 per cent of the Mayor's office,
6 60 per cent of the Board of Education, 60
7 per cent of the City Council, 60 per cent
8 of the State Assembly, 60 per cent of the
9 banks of New Jersey, 60 per cent of the
10 real estate in New Jersey -- in Newark, 60
11 per cent of all the Welfare in New Jersey.
12 That is why as a believer and fighter for
13 the Democracy of our country, of our State
14 and our City I am for Black Power.

15 This leads up to the Medical cite
16 and the subject that I want to talk about.

17 Approximately 12 years ago a man named
18 William Paterson, a Negro man, stood before
19 the United Nations with about a 400 page
20 document charging the charge genocide. Now,
21 I know some of you gentlemen there are quite
22 learned. I am not sure whether everybody up
23 there knows what genocide is. Genocide, to
24 put it very briefly, is the deliberate, the
25 planned, the calculated extermination of a

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1 group of people with a racial background,
2 a National background, a religious back-
3 ground. Within those 400 pages Mr. Paterson
4 elaborated the forms of genocide. He
5 elaborated that genocide was the extermina-
6 tion of the group of people in Nazi Germany
7 that were six million Jews cremated in the
8 crematoriums in Germany. Genocide is the
9 extermination of a group of Colored people
10 in Viet Nam by a White Power structure
11 today. Unfortunately a great majority of
12 our boys, Negro boys, are being sent to
13 Viet Nam to exterminate another Colored
14 people. That is genocide. Genocide, he
15 further goes on to say, is the slow, the
16 drawn out, calculated, the planned extermina-
17 tion of a group of people by slums, by fire
18 traps, by rat-infested homes, by roach
19 ridden homes, by poor medical facilities,
20 by lack of playgrounds, by completely
21 insubordinate submission that a White Power
22 structure has put a group of people in today.

23 Now, everybody here knows the
24 mortality rate of a Negro child, the Negro
25 adult. The Negro man, woman, any age, is
ten times higher than a White person.

1 Now, we know, you know, this meeting
2 here is a little bit of a sham. Every wheel,
3 every cog in the wheel went into motion to
4 get a Medical School built in this town.
5 The only reason we are having a Medical School
6 here is just to meet the requirements in as
7 easy a way as possible and blind our eyes
8 and say this is Democracy, this is legality.

9 At this point I would -- by the way,
10 any of you learned gentlemen or any gentlemen
11 there, all you have to do is go into the
12 United Nations and there in one of the
13 committees is a unanimous condemnation of
14 the act of genocide. I accuse anybody that
15 goes along with a Medical School without
16 building proper houses, without building
17 proper schools, without building proper
18 playgrounds, without any due regard for
19 60 per cent of the people in this area is
20 guilty of that act of genocide.

21 I further would like to say that
22 those trials were the Nuremberg trials
23 in Nuremberg, the Nuremberg trials. Most of
24 us are vaguely familiar. And when they
25 walked all those Nazis in front of the Judges

1 and one by one each of them said, "I didn't
2 know. I was just carrying out my duty. This
3 was my job. I don't know." You know what
4 the answers were from those Judges were.
5 Well, you know, association, ignorance,
6 guilt is guilt, and they got their sentence.

7 Now, anybody here that can't get
8 the sensitivity what this Medical School
9 building would do to the population of
10 Newark is at one time and soon the future
11 don't you have to face their Judges and
12 saying, "I don't know. I was doing my job.
13 I wanted a piece of the pie," whatever else,
14 is not going to bear weight.

15 Thank you.

16 THE CHAIRMAN: Thank you very much.

17 The next speaker will be Robert
18 Curvin.

19 Please step forward, Mr. Curvin.

20 Is Mr. Curvin present?

21 MR. THOMAS: He will follow me, Mr.
22 Chairman, if you don't mind.

23 My name has been submitted initially.

24 My name is John Thomas. I live at
25 14 Leslie Street, City of Newark. I am a

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1 taxpayer and I am educated in our city.

2 THE CHAIRMAN: Thank you.

3 Mr. Thomas.

4 MR. THOMAS: Yes.

5 THE CHAIRMAN: Proceed.

6 MR. THOMAS: Thank you very much.

7 I don't intend to take a great deal
8 of time to disseminate the little information
9 to an august body such as this, but I
10 represent an organization called the Crispus
11 Attucks Society.

12 Now, I know that there are some
13 individuals who may not be aware of this. So
14 if you will just bear with me for a moment
15 or two, I'll take a little time out to give
16 a slight history lesson and then we can
17 proceed. Because what I am going to say
18 and what my organization represents is part
19 and parcel of an idea that has developed
20 here. The Crispus Attucks Society, which
21 attempts to do something, which I believe
22 so very pertinent today, and that is to bring
23 about pride as far as the Afro-American is
24 concerned in the City of Newark and the
25 United States of America. For your infor-

1 nation the name comes from Crispus Attucks,
2 who on that fateful evening of March 5, 1770
3 was the first man, first American to shed
4 his blod for the cause of Democracy in the
5 history of the United States of America.
6 It jst so happens that Mr. Attucks was a
7 black man. And so we in our organization
8 and fortunately now the black community in
9 Newark which has supported us in our last
10 two celebrations recognizes the import of
11 this. Because this idea as was disseminated
12 in the newspapers developed in a classroom
13 when a group of black youngsters felt one
14 day that they were not being a part of
15 celebrations in our community. And one of
16 the youngsters said, "Why don't we have a
17 day?" Well, gentlemen, whether you are aware
18 of it or not we do have a day. This day is
19 comparable to Columbus Day. I am sure you
20 know what Columbus Day means to certain
21 members of our community. This is going to
22 be a national holiday. And there is a reason
23 for this. Because historically, as I afore-
24 stated, that this was the first American, the
first man to give his blood for Democracy in

1 the United States of America. Some of you
2 might be saying to yourselves, "Now, what
3 in the world does this have to with the
4 Medical School, you know, with the displace-
5 ment of individuals, et cetera?" Well, I
6 because if you are attempting in any manner
7 to instill pride in the individuals, and I
8 am especially interested in the young black
9 people of our community, if you are going to
10 attempt to instill pride, and this pride
11 element must move not only in terms of a
12 celebration, in terms of the granting of a
13 Crispus Attucks Day in the schools, but it
14 must move into the community, because if you
15 are going to displace individuals with
16 very little pay, with very little recogni-
17 tion, you cannot very well expect them to
18 have much pride in themselves, unless you
19 can give them an opportunity to state their
20 case.

22 And by the way, I want to say this:
23 It is unfortunate, sir, that our Chairman is
24 not here with us this evening, because I
25

1 I don't understand the reason for this, you
2 see. However, the fact remains that I think
3 that I can disseminate something to you. I
4 want to thank you for something, gentlemen,
5 because your actions have done something
6 that I and many other individuals in the
7 black community of this particular City of
8 ourselves could not do. You have unified us.
9 You have brought together elements of the
10 community. I want to thank you for this.
11 This is something politicians couldn't do.
12 But guess what, you are helping us in our
13 cause. There is no doubt about that. And
14 I'll tell you something. Every day -- I
15 don't know how long this is going to go on,
16 but you are going to find individuals who
17 are going to come from all walks of life now
18 becoming involved in this. It started out,
19 I think, as a small segment of individuals
20 who live in a certain area, but now it is
21 beginning to move. You have done something
22 that, I think, in the future will help to
23 bring about some of the a [REDACTED]
24 objectives of the black community of the
25 City of Newark.

1 Now, I don't know whether this was
2 intended but I assure you it's occurred.
3 And I want to say now this: The unity
4 aspect to me is so very important. The
5 previous speaker spoke about conscience.
6 Well, I think that maybe this will bring
7 about some thinking on your parts.

8 Now, I want to talk also in terms
9 of displacement. I am an educator. And
10 like the previous speaker, the bill speaker,
11 a veteran, disabled veteran of World War II.
12 I have likewise made my contribution to this
13 nation of ours. And since I have returned
14 to my country I have felt many things. But
15 displacement and so many psychological and
16 sociological aspects that I don't think
17 maybe you don't realize this. I am not
18 saying to belittle your intelligence at all.
19 I work with youngsters in the community.
20 I don't live in this area of the City,
21 although I was raised there. But I work
22 there and have worked there all my life,
23 working life in the community of Newark.
24 And, incidentally, as I heard said many
25

1 is being displaced. Therefore, I must have a
2 feeling if I personally have any kind of
3 conscience concerning my people. There is
4 no doubt of that in my mind. Displacement,
5 I want to explain something to you. Some of
6 you are talking and thinking in terms of
7 numbers. But when you say 50,000 people,
8 20,000 people, the numbers to me are
9 irrelevant, because each one of those
10 includes a family situation. This means you
11 have got to get together. You have got to
12 move. You have got to change your friends.
13 You got to change school. And speaking of
14 schools, let me say this to you in terms of
15 the displacement situation. The other areas
16 in the City where they permit the black
17 individuals to settle are already overcrowded.
18 You take Bragaw Avenue School, Pashine Avenue
19 School, Bergen Street School. The schools
20 where they would be permitted to move to are
21 already under double sessions and overcrowded.
22 Consequently, as far as I am concerned, as a
23 serious educator especially interested in the
24 black problem, this is what is going to
25 happen. We are going to wind up probably

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with triple sessions where schools that will be operating to five and six o'clock in the evening unless we build schools, but not necessarily Medical Schools.

And you know I am certainly not opposed to the Medical profession. I am certainly not opposed to the Medical School. I think it has its place, but the place is not in Central Ward.

And, you know, I am on the firing line gentlemen, and I know this, there are very, very, very few black children who will ever benefit from that Medical School education. They can't read. If you are three and four years behind in reading in elementary school level, how in the world are you going to qualify for a medical school? And in addition to that we can't afford it. We don't have the money. Consequently, as far as I am concerned, you are moving us out and who is going to benefit from it?

And there is another little element that I have to bring to your attention. I

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destroy property, that means that the homes in that area, the people who own these homes are no longer going to pay taxes. Is that correct? I want to address that question to Mr. McDowell, Director of Finance. Aren't you the one? Yes, Mr. McDowell, may I ask you a question, sir?

Mr. Chairman, can I address the --

THE CHAIRMAN: State all your remarks to the Chair.

MR. THOMAS: Pardon?

THE CHAIRMAN: Address your remarks to the Chairman.

MR. THOMAS: You are Mr. Acting Chairman; is that correct?

THE CHAIRMAN: Yes.

MR. THOMAS: I wanted to be sure of that.

Mr. Acting Chairman, I would like to address this question to you. There must be, and I don't know the figures, but there must be in the neighborhood of hundreds of thousands of dollars that will be lost in tax retables in that area. Is that correct?

THE CHAIRMAN: If the buildings are

1 down, then there are no taxes on buildings,
2 but taxes on land.

3 MR. THOMAS: Is the Medical School
4 going to pay taxes?

5 The Medical School will pay taxes;
6 is that correct?

7 THE CHAIRMAN: No, it is not correct.

8 MR. THOMAS: Is the Medical School
9 going to pay taxes?

10 THE CHAIRMAN: The answer is, no.

11 MR. THOMAS: Then who is going to
12 compensate the City of Newark financially
13 with this money that is going to be lost in
14 the area?

15 Sir, I am asking a question to you.

16 THE CHAIRMAN: The balance of your
17 question, sir, will be part of your statement
18 and evaluation will be made.

19 MR. THOMAS: Pardon?

20 THE CHAIRMAN: I just told you your
21 question will not be answered individually;
22 it will be answered in the form of evaluation
23 when this meeting has been ended.

24 MR. THOMAS: Evaluation?

25 THE CHAIRMAN: That's right, evaluation

1 of all your remarks and all the questions.

2 MR. THOMAS: I raised a question, sir.
3 You see, as I said before, I am a taxpayer
4 who has not received his tax bill yet this
5 year.

6 THE CHAIRMAN: We'll accept your
7 statement, sir, and please continue.

8 MR. THOMAS: Well, all right then,
9 since you will not answer my question then
10 I can make an assumption. My assumption is
11 this: As a taxpayer the City of Newark I
12 assume that my taxes will go up further,
13 because there will be less ratable to match
14 the tax money in my City. I could make that
15 assumption. If my assumption is erroneous,
16 you correct me.

17 THE CHAIRMAN: Sir, we'll stand by
18 your assumption and statement. Please
19 continue.

20 MR. THOMAS: Thank you for standing
21 by my assumption. This is what I wanted to
22 hear. This is now why I am so concerned,
23 because I'll tell you something, sir, that
24 assumption moves it away from the black
25 community also, because there are white

1 ayers in this community who, I think,
2 will be concerned about this situation.
3 And this is a fact, because I am sure you
4 have read the newspapers and are aware of the
5 increase in our tax rate. I hear, since I
6 haven't -- by the way, they're late this
7 year, since I haven't received my taxes.
8 I hear my taxes are going up perhaps 25 to
9 30 per cent. I don't know. I hear this.
10 What I am saying here now ^{is} as a taxpayer in
11 the City of Newark who does not want to
12 leave. I want to stay in this community,
13 because I personally believe that eventually
14 when the Afro-American takes over the City
15 of Newark this will be the finest place in
16 country that I can live. That's why I don't
17 want to leave. But I don't want eventually
18 the Afro-American to take over a broke City.
19 You follow me? This is what I am trying to
20 say.

21 What I want to say in closing is this:
22 You have a conscience --

23 THE CHAIRMAN: Continue your remarks,
24 please.

25 MR. THOMAS: You have a conscience,

I believe. I know that you are a Planning Board, but I am wondering, sir, if there was long range planning in the thought of the Medical School in the Central Ward of Newark. This is something I wonder about. I also wonder about this situation. If they decided to put the Medical School in Vailsberg or some other section of the City what kind of reactions there would be in the City. I am just saying that not to speak ethnically, but to say this. Before you attempt to displace any large group, you know, one ethnic group, this bring about sensitivity and concern. And as I said initially, I am going to say it in closing, when you did this, and whether you are successful or not, remember what I said to you tonight, you have helped me and you have helped us, because you are unifying us.

Thank you.

THE CHAIRMAN: Thank you very much.

Next speaker is Mr. Robert Curvin.

Robert Curvin, please take the microphone.

Mr. Curvin, please, is next, sir.

1 MR. CLARK: Will I be after Mr. Curvin?

2 My name is Clark.

3 THE CHAIRMAN: Will you give it to
4 Mr. Curvin?

5 MR. CLARK: Sure. Always give it
6 to my brother.

7 MR. CURVIN: Mr. Chairman, my name
8 is Robert Curvin, 106 Huntington Terrace in
9 Newark, speaking as a representative of
10 the Newark-Essex Chapter of the Congress of
11 Racial Equality.

12 Mr. Chairman, I would first like to
13 request that you have the members of the
14 Planning Board state for the record their
15 names and addresses.

16 THE CHAIRMAN: We'd be happy to.
17 However, it is unusual, but be glad to do it.

18 Mr. Joseph Bradley. Mr. Bradley,
19 give your name and address, please.

20 MR. BRADLEY: Joseph Bradley,
21 residing at 67 Kossuth Street, Newark, New
22 Jersey.

23 MR. CURVIN: What street is that?

24 MR. BRADLEY: K o s s u t h. East
25 Ward of the City.

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MR. GIACCHINO: Aldo Giacchino,
250 Mt. Vernon Place. That is the West Ward,
800.

MR. CURVIN: West Ward.

THE CHAIRMAN: Please continue.

MR. CURVIN: Mr. Booker isn't here,
but could it be possible to have his residence
entered into the record?

THE CHAIRMAN: Honestly and sincerely,
I don't know. That's a fact.

MR. CURVIN: I want to begin by first
pointing out it is very obvious that the
Planning Board certainly does not represent
a cross section of the City, not only in
terms of ethnic composition of the City, but
also in terms of residence in the City. And
I want to raise as the first question for
the record, how a group of people such as
this can legally carry out the responsibility
and the authorities vested in it by statute
when it does not represent the City on these
two bases?

Second point is that I'd like to ask
you, Mr. Chairman, or advise you that I have
a rather lengthy presentation, and I consider

1 the presentation to be highly relevant to
2 the issue.

3 THE CHAIRMAN: You know the ruling,
4 sir. You have 30 minutes for your presenta-
5 tions and 10 minutes for summation.

6 MR. CURVIN: Well, you know --

7 THE CHAIRMAN: Please continue so
8 you don't lose any time.

9 MR. CURVIN: My name was submitted
10 for the previous hearing. My name was sub-
11 mitted again last night before that ruling
12 was made. And the understanding that I
13 had before I went about preparing to present
14 a statement here tonight or last night was
15 that I would have adequate time to present
16 my statement no matter how long it took.

17 Now, it would be impossible for me
18 to present my statement in the time that you
19 have allotted.

20 THE CHAIRMAN: Mr. Curvin, the Chair
21 has moved today that you have 30 minutes
22 for presentation and 10 minutes for summation.

23 MR. CURVIN: On what basis was this
24 ruling made?

25 THE CHAIRMAN: It was made today, sir.

MR. CURVIN: Pardon?

THE CHAIRMAN: Made today.

MR. CURVIN: Who made the decision?

THE CHAIRMAN: The Chair of the
Planning Board has made --

MR. MOORE: Mr. Chairman, if I may,
if we can arrange to have "x" persons who
are scheduled to speak waive their time or
yield their time to Mr. Curvin will the
Chair concur?

THE CHAIRMAN: Will you state their
names?

MR. MOORE: We'll state their names.

THE CHAIRMAN: Mr. Curvin, please
continue while Mr. Moore is getting the names.

MR. MOORE: At this point, Mr.
Chairman, we submit the name of Lorraine
Lavender as one. If he needs more time we'll
supply him with more time.

THE CHAIRMAN: Lorraine Lavender.
Thank you very much, Mr. Moore.

Please continue.

Please continue, Mr. Curvin.

MR. CURVIN: I still would like to
know, if I may, it doesn't seem to me that

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it would be privileged information, how this

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decision was made, was determined that

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speakers would be limited, whereas last night

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speakers were allowed as much time as needed.

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THE CHAIRMAN: The Chair in conjunc-

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tion with the Planning Board members have

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made that ruling this morning.

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MR. CURVIN: Did you vote on the

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ruling?

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THE CHAIRMAN: The Chairman makes

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the rules and concurred in by the rest of

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the members.

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MR. CURVIN: Is this democracy or

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dictatorship?

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THE CHAIRMAN: The Chair makes the

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rules.

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MR. CURVIN: This is not the way: I

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learned it in school. Now, I have been to

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your schools and learned that, and learned

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that decisions of organizations --

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THE CHAIRMAN: Are you here to argue

22

or present your case?

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MR. CURVIN: I think that as a

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citizen of the City I am entitled to know

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how this decision was made. I want to know

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if it was voted upon and who voted which way.

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THE CHAIRMAN: The Chair makes the rules. That is it.

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MR. CURVIN: Then it is a dictatorship.

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THE CHAIRMAN: The Chairman --

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MR. CURVIN: In other words, you are not democratic, you make any decision that you --

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THE CHAIRMAN: Whatever representation you wish to take, you so decide.

11

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Please continue your representation.

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MR. CURVIN: Mr. Chairman, have you recorded the amount of time that you have used speaking as part of my time?

15

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THE CHAIRMAN: Pardon?

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MR. FULLER: May I make one statement for point of information? I am trying to get something lined up in my mind.

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THE CHAIRMAN: You have one minute, sir.

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MR. FULLER: Am I to understand when a ruling is made governing a certain transaction or action that the Constitution states that a ruling or a law cannot be made to act

1 on something that's already been in process?

2 THE CHAIRMAN: This is not a legal
3 action interpretation. Is simply the rules
4 made by the Chairman of the Planning Board.

5 MR. FULLER: The records here, the
6 goings on here, are they to be submitted to
7 some -- for the decision thereby reached to
8 be submitted to some Governmental Agency as
9 to decisions and what have you?

10 THE CHAIRMAN: The transactions here,
11 sir, shall be interpreted, evaluated by the
12 entire Board.

13 MR. FULLER: I don't want to be mis-
14 understood and I don't want to misunderstand
15 the word Democracy. Parliamentary proceedings
16 govern meetings and decisions, but I am
17 somewhat confused as to whether a ruling
18 could be passed to effect someone who has
19 already been scheduled to speak before that
20 ruling with the understanding that he will
21 be given adequate time in making his presenta-
22 tion.

23 THE CHAIRMAN: Sir, your time is up.
24 The Chair has ruled.

25 Mr. Curvin, please

1 tion.

2 MR. CURVIN: May I ask you a
3 question? How much education have you had?

4 THE CHAIRMAN: Very little.

5 MR. CURVIN: Very little.

6 MR. CHAIRMAN: That is personal.

7 State your remarks --

8 MR. CURVIN: I think --

9 THE CHAIRMAN: -- for relevant
10 area regarding this hearing.

11 MR. CURVIN: I think it is a very
12 relevant question. I'd like to know how
13 much education you had.

14 THE CHAIRMAN: I don't think it is
15 relevant, sir.

16 MR. CURVIN: I think it is very
17 relevant.

18 THE CHAIRMAN: It is immaterial.

19 MR. CURVIN: Why is it immaterial?

20 THE CHAIRMAN: Are you trying to
21 filibuster?

22 MR. CURVIN: No, no, I am asking
23 a question that I think is very important.

24 THE CHAIRMAN: It is none of your
25 business in plain English.

MR. CURVIN: You are not
that affect the lives of black people all
over the City. It is none of my business?
The hell it isn't. Your qualifications, your
interest and your motives are very much our
business, and that is what I am asking you.

THE CHAIRMAN: It only becomes your
business if the Chair and the rest of the
members are not concerned and not interested
in your welfare.

Please continue, Mr. Curvin.

MR. CURVIN: I'd like to know how
much education, how much formal education
you had?

THE CHAIRMAN: Come on, stick to the
question.

MR. CURVIN: This is very much to
the question.

THE CHAIRMAN: The area in question
is the blight bearing for the Medical College.
That is the reason why you have come to this
meeting and discuss and make your presenta-
tion whether you are in favor of it and
or you are not.

MR. CURVIN: Well, let me ask you this:

What is your profession? What is your occupation?

THE CHAIRMAN: A builder.

MR. CURVIN: A builder?

THE CHAIRMAN: Yes. A builder for 45 years.

MR. CURVIN: All right, I have an additional question. I have an additional question.

THE CHAIRMAN: Please make your presentation.

MR. CURVIN: If you are a builder, will anyone such as yourself or anyone that you are associated with profit from the building of the Medical School?

THE CHAIRMAN: Not one iota more than I do now in any project in the City of Newark.

MR. CURVIN: Do you do any building for the City of Newark?

THE CHAIRMAN: I do not. None at all. I will not accept any work from the City of Newark.

MR. CURVIN: How much education do you have?

THE CHAIRMAN: Well now, stop the questions and continue. Never mind my education.

MR. CURVIN: Mr. Giacchino, are you running this hearing or is the Chairman running the hearing?

THE CHAIRMAN: I am running this.

MR. CURVIN: Do you have to take your cues from him, he who represents the Mayor's office?

THE CHAIRMAN: My education has no bearing whatsoever with your proposed presentation.

Now, please --

MR. CURVIN: Look, you know, every place we go we are asked how much education we have. I can never sit up on that seat up there if I didn't have an education. I want to know if you have an education.

THE CHAIRMAN: The only question asked you and the previous speakers is your name, address and whom you represent. There is no other question.

MR. CURVIN: You can ask me any question you want to. I have nothing to

1 HIS.

2 THE CHAIRMAN: The Chair cannot ask
3 you.

4 So proceed, please.

5 MR. CURVIN: Mr. Chairman, are you
6 familiar with New Jersey statutes annotated
7 40:55-21.6?

8 THE CHAIRMAN: May I ask that you
9 stop asking questions, because they will not
10 be answered.

11 Make your presentation.

12 MR. CURVIN: This is very pertinent.
13 This has to do with the conduct of a hearing
14 such as this.

15 THE CHAIRMAN: Please make your
16 presentation.

17 MR. CURVIN: All right.

18 First of all, I want to point out
19 something, that there apparently began a
20 Governmental interest, a Federal Governmental
21 interest in the future of black people in
22 this country.

23 Let Fred Washington be attend a
24 as called by the President. And

1 President Johnson said that he would call a
2 conference and this conference would have as
3 an objective to help the American Negro
4 fulfill the rights which after the long time
5 of injustice he is finally about to secure,
6 to give beyond opportunity to achievement,
7 to shatter forever not only the barriers of
8 long public practice, but the walls which
9 bound the condition of man by the color of
10 his skin. Now, everything that I have
11 witnessed and experienced since I heard those
12 words from the President, since I in fact
13 attended this conference, have been in
14 contradiction to what he said. This whole
15 City, in fact, operates in contradiction to
16 those words. Black men have no rights here.
17 They are completely ignored. They have a
18 right to participate. They have a right to
19 receive the benefits, the economic benefits,
20 the service benefits of the City, but they do
21 not. All of a sudden you are going to try to
22 say that an area of the City is blighted; it
23 is in a state of inhibition. So you
24 in fact, are
25 a large amount of money and

1 be admitted as evidence that the area is
2 blighted. I would like to raise this question:
3 Can you substantiate any view that the
4 economic and social conditions of the people
5 who live in the area of the City differ in any

7 living in areas like our housing projects,
8 for instance? Can you show me that the
9 health problems are any less in our housing
10 projects than they are in areas like that?
11 Can you show me that the conditions of

14 would argue that you cannot. You cannot
15 demonstrate on the basis of any objective
16 analysis that that area is unfit for human
17 habitation. If the area needs rebuilding
18 and redevelopment -- and I think most of us

20 not need a Medical School. What is the
21 Medical College all about? It is another
22 effort of the City of Newark and the Mayor of
23 the City to provide a give away to people
24 who have no real interest in the problems
25 of the City,

interest in getting something for themselves.
Who will benefit from the Medical School?
Perhaps some of you gentlemen will benefit from
the Medical School. The builders will benefit
from the Medical School. The downtown
businessmen will benefit from the Medical
School. Who will benefit from the Medical
School? Will people in the poor community
benefit from the Medical School? The real
estate interests in the City will benefit
and probably are benefiting already from
the Medical School. The redevelopers will
benefit from the Medical School. It has been
said that the Medical College is going to
provide medical services for people, free
hospital clinic service, a new hospital and
so on down the line. If you gentlemen or
people in this City, and I know you don't
have any interest in the Medical School and
anything else in my mind that has any affect
on black people in the City, but the people
in this City that are saying that medical
treatment is important for people in this
City, why the hell can't they do something
and get that hospital up there on the Hill right

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now? You cannot tell us. We'll not accept it. We have accepted this lie, these lies and this "D.S." -- put that in the record -- for too long, much too long. We don't believe you. We have no reason to believe you. You are not interested in black people. You sit there and tell us you are interested in the welfare of the people of this City. You are interested in yourselves. You are interested in the economic interests in the City. You are interested in the business community. And you are interested in getting black voters out of this City. That is what you are interested in. The Medical College is designed to serve the interests of Mayor Hugh J. Addonizio. It is a political scheme and we won't tolerate it.

Mayor Addonizio thinks he can rest his political career on a brand new Medical College in Newark and go around the State and say, "I want to be Governor on the basis of building that institution." It won't happen. If we have to travel down to Newark and tell the old County Board of Education that this State is not a good place to live in.

if he does to talk about the new Convention
in this state. We'll let the people know
that this is all about. This is a
political question. We understand it is a
political question. But this is a political
question that we don't intend to lose on.
We are going to stay in there and fight.
Not only is the Board completely unrepresented,
unrepresentative of the City, and especially
unrepresented of the people who are going to
be affected by this plan, but there has been
discrimination in other areas regarding this
plan. People in the area who are to be
affected by the plan have a legal right to
be consulted and advised about the development
of the plan. There is the evidence to indicate
that people in that community have been
consulted, have been advised, have been
allowed to participate in the formulation of
this plan that will affect their lives not
only for a few years but for years to come?
The upshot, the discrimination will affect
not only families for the rest of their lives.
As we are old and poor and who live
on a small lot with only a few dollars

that will allow them to rent a quarters
 for a few years, then they will have to go
 on the relief rolls and they will have no
 way to secure themselves after they worked
 all their lives to purchase a home. You
 gentlemen don't take these things into
 consideration when you make these plans.
 There is a lack of Democracy that permeates
 this whole idea of building a Medical School
 there. You are the first ones to tell us that
 we should be Democratic; that we should obey
 Government; that we should obey law; that we
 should maintain order. What kind of example
 do you give? Are you Democratic? You just
 told me yourself the Chairman decided the
 rules of this hearing, which I charge is
 certainly undemocratic. You have already
 signed the contract to build the Medical
 School. You have gone into an agreement --
 the City Council has gone into an agreement
 with the Board of Trustees of the Medical
 College. The site has not even been determined
 definitely as yet. What is a Democratic process?
 Are we supposed to understand it is is democracy?
 This is a crime. And then to think that has

the courtesy to call us down to his office and
talk about order at public meetings. The only
way there will be order, as far as I am
concerned, is if there is justice. Damn order.
I say to you damn order if there is no justice.

You gentlemen should be equally
concerned, even more concerned about the
conditions that motivate us; that affect us;
that affect the people in the community. But
the only concern you have is everybody speak
30 minutes; that you don't crowd around the
microphone; that you don't get in the aisle,
all of this kind of nonsense. We don't give
a damn about all of your white rules.

I want to talk a little bit very
specifically about participation. In 1962
there was a hearing conducted by the United
States Commission on Civil Rights. The date
of that hearing was September 11th and
Sept Dec 12th of 1962. Mr. Danzig, the
Executive Director of the Newark Housing
Authority was a witness to that Commission,
to read to you for the record a
part of his statement. This is -- this is
Mr. Danzig, and I quote from the record.

1 "Now, I have heard a question asked
2 about citizen participation. May I describe,
3 if you please, the citizen participation
4 that now exists in the City of Newark?"

5 And Commissioner Robinson says, "Yes,
6 please do."

7 Mr. Denzler says that the Housing
8 Authority is composed of six non-salaried
9 members who set the policy. They come from
10 all walks of life and all people are rep-
11 resented thereon. The activities of the
12 Housing Authority cannot go forward no
13 matter what they say or do without Federal
14 sanction. They have racial relations
15 advisors and tenant selection and site
16 selection people. Now then, at the local
17 level there is a Planning Board composed of
18 nine citizens from all walks of life, with-
19 out whom we can not select a site. Now,
20 even if they say this is a good site and we
21 approve it, we then have to go before the
22 Mayor and nine Commissioners elected by the
23 people from all walks of life, and all
24 districts and wards represented in the City.
25 Finally there are public hearings conducted by

1 law on this sort of thing and on site
2 selection and the whole business. Now then,
3 I too am a citizen. And my staff is composed
4 of citizens. Now, what wider citizen
5 participation can we possibly get?

6 That was the statement of Mr. Louis
7 Donzig. I think that it is extremely
8 important that that statement be entered
9 into the record, because that statement is
10 obviously the contradiction and in violation
11 of Federal policy on citizen participation
12 for Urban Renewal planning. The Planning
13 Board is clearly unrepresentative of the
14 community. The Housing Authority is certainly
15 unrepresentative of the community. How can
16 we in any way consider citizen participation
17 for a project that is designed to relocate
18 some 20,000 black people and the decision of
19 which is going to be made with people with
20 faces like yours? That is citizen participa-
21 tion?

22 Do you have any water up there, sir?

23 THE CHAIRMAN: No, sir. I am dry
24 myself. I am sorry.

25 THE CHAIRMAN: I have a further request,

Mr. Chairman, and that in all evidence that
has been presented to the Planning Board at
this hearing and will be presented to the
Planning Board in the future during the
course of this hearing be made available to
the Congress of Racial Equality as soon as
possible. Our office is at 136 West Market
Street in Newark.

THE CHAIRMAN: All records will be
available to any one in the Planning Board
office.

MR. COWEN: Well, we are asking
that the information, a record of the transcript
and all information that is presented as
evidence be delivered to our office.

THE CHAIRMAN: The transcript will be
mailed.

MR. COWEN: Okay.

Mr. Chairman, you said the transcript
will be mailed to our office, did you not?

THE CHAIRMAN: Whenever you request it.

MR. COWEN: 136 West Market Street,

THE CHAIRMAN: That will be in the

Mr. QUINN: Many of you have so recently asked a question of why we are opposed to a Medical College in our community. Obviously we don't need a Medical College there. It's been said time and time again we do need housing. Last year a bill was introduced in the Senate concerning rehabilitation housing in efforts to provide rent supplements for housing, and a statement called, "A decent home for every American" was issued by the Senate.

The 40th Congress declared that the general welfare and security of the nation and the health of living standards of its people require the realization as soon as feasible of the goal of a decent home and a suitable living environment for every American family. Today 16 years later we are still a long way from our goal. The construction industry assisted by a variety of Federal, state, local agencies has built a new and unprecedented scale, but our population has increased. Millions of Americans are crowded into places of residence and our cities are crowded with people. We need more housing, more decent housing, more homes for every family.

one out of every four American families lives in substandard housing. Of the 56.2 million housing units in the United States in 1955 8.4 million were deteriorated; 3.0 million were thoroughly dilapidated; and 4.3 million otherwise sound units lacked basic plumbing. By now the figures are almost certainly worse. Nowhere has this raised greater problems than in the Core areas of our great cities. In part this is because they are old. 57 per cent of all housing units in the central cities were built before 1929 as compared with 41 per cent of all housing units outside the central cities. And while 22 per cent of housing outside the cities have been built in the last ten years only 9 per cent of city housing units have been built in that same decade.

Further in the statement it says, talking about local Housing Authorities, it says that local Housing Authorities which have not performed adequately should no longer be allowed to handle the housing of others. And not one year ago it had all authorized public housing units been built.

Over this ten year period well over 100,000 units have been reserved and placed under contract, but not built. We are informed by the Housing and Home Owning Agency some of these unbuilt units were reserved in the early 1950's.

I ask you gentlemen have you ever driven in the City and observed the vast empty spaces that exist, buildings that were torn down years ago where housing could have been built and should have been built, but the land remains vacant, remains weeded, remains strewn with grass and debris?

We need housing in the City. Any money that is available for redevelopment in the City should certainly be used for housing. It has already been reported that that in order to rebuild -- in order to build the Medical College in the City of Newark it is going to require some redistribution and re-adjustment of priorities in the present redevelopment plan. So that plans that are now on the boards for the development of housing projects and other projects that are important to the lives of the people

in the City will have to get secondary priority
 rather than being built first. And we will
 not tolerate that. We will not stand for
 that. Numerous people have said to you that
 the interest and dedication of the people
 that are opposed to this Medical School is
 so deep and the feelings are so high that
 some people have even talked about risking
 their lives in order to stop this plan. I
 hope you gentlemen do not take these state-
 ments lightly. It takes a great deal of
 courage, in fact, to stand before a public
 body and make a statement like that. We are
 not fooling. If we have to in some way
 physically begin to protect the land that
 belongs to our people we will have to move
 to that point where we will start doing it.
 We will no longer allow -- we will no longer
 continue to allow people with a Colonial
 mentality to just ravage the community as you
 have done in the past. It won't happen any
 more.

Any of you want to ask a question?

Yes, I would like to ask a question.

What is the plan?

Very sorry to hear you didn't
 like it. On page 12 of this book, chapter
 called, "The strategy of slum clearance."

"Mazur's Urban Redevelopment policies"

-- trying to find out who wrote the book?

"Mazur's Urban Redevelopment policies
 are products of the interaction of the elements:
 the goals of HUD's National strategy and the
 demands of certain non-local participants,
 like the Urban Renewal Administration, the
 Federal Housing Administration, and the private
 redevelopers."

"HUD officials often say that their
 clearance decisions are made on the basis of
 'technical' rather than 'political' criteria
 and that projects planned in a 'nonpolitical'
 environment. In one sense, these statements
 are true. HUD's clearance policies have not
 been the result of open conflict among local
 interest groups. Such conflict over slum
 clearance has been rare and has not affected
 the substance of HUD's decisions. HUD has
 provided the initial drive for the urban
 renewal. The work of the urban renewal has
 been the local and national interest groups by

processes are made in a low-temperature atmosphere and are often delegated to middle-rank officials.

'By a non-political environment, Authority officials also mean that the eyes of redevelopers and Federal officials, rather than those of local interests, necessarily govern NHA's clearance decisions. Negotiations with nonlocal actors are conducted by Levin and his immediate subordinates; dealing with local interests is deemed political, and thus is handled by Danzig. Both are bargaining relations. Since the nonlocal participants largely determine the success or failure of local redevelopment, NHA's negotiations with them have a greater impact on the substance of clearance policy.'

Now, what else can more clearly show that the housing industry operates on a policy of...

1 officials were derived from their own
2 experiences in public housing, from the
3 values of the housing profession, and from
4 the wording of the 1949 Act. These officials

5
6 lack of standard housing for middle-income
7 families and an excess of substandard or
8 slum housing. The purpose of the new program
9 was to find the most dilapidated areas in
10 the City, clear them, and then to sell the
11 areas to private developers who would build
12 moderately priced housing. UHA summed up
13 its goals in one phrase: "Middle-income
14 housing on cleared slum sites."

15 "During Harbo's first decade in
16 Urban Redevelopment UHA discovered that these
17 goals were only partially obtainable within
18 the Title I program as it was then defined.
19 From 1949 to 1959 UHA had to learn which
20 portions of its initial program were
21 acceptable to private developers, UHA, and
22 UHA, and which parts were not. This, briefly,
23 was the course of UHA's early policy making
24 during the first decade.

...want to the original goals and a refusal to accept half-victories would foreclose all clearance action. And they eventually came to place greater emphasis on winning some kind of clearance than obtaining clearance strictly in accordance with their initial purpose. As far as NVA officials were concerned, it had to be either pragmatism and flexibility in the planning of projects or no projects at all."

later on page 28 there is a little
bit about how the KKK stages a project.

THE CHAIRMAN: Mr. Curvin, if possible, will you make your presentation, sir, without reference to any pamphlet or book?

MR. COVILL: Can I make my presenta-
tion without violence?

THE CHAIRMAN: Save it for the area in question, please?

2.2 CO₂ LEAKAGE: Why I speak a metaphor

MR. CURVIN: Yes.

THE CHAIRMAN: The area in question, sir, is only 50 acres not 150.

MR. CURVIN: Right.

THE CHAIRMAN: That is what we are concerned with.

MR. CURVIN: That is another one of your tricks.

THE CHAIRMAN: In this hearing it is only 50 acres.

MR. CURVIN: Can I explain to you what I am attempting to do?

THE CHAIRMAN: All right, Mr. Curvin, try and stick to the subject matter.

MR. CURVIN: I am sticking to the subject matter. I am not going to let you tell me what my subject matter is. I want you to understand that.

"The non-political content of WPA's decision making does not insure that Agency officials are shielded to be oblivious to the problem of securing local acceptance. The Authority's claim

concerning the Agency's role in the

process of securing local acceptance

flexibility in dealing with outside parties. This strategy centers around the staging of projects or the sequential order of negotiations. To an extent, the procedures described below have been foreclosed upon by the exigencies of dealing with redevelopers and Federal officials. But LHA officials are fully aware of the strategic uses of this procedure.

"The keys to LHA's staging process are the elaborate, preliminary negotiations involving NEA, redevelopers, and Federal officials, and the low visibility of this preparatory stage."

I'd like to depart from the text at this point and point out to you how much the development of the Medical School plan relates to what I am talking or what the author is talking about here. The negotiations for the Medical College, the negotiations about the site, plans for the development of this area were not fully disclosed to the community in any way. I would say we had to get to the point where the public had to be involved. It didn't seem like the city, however, was concerned about a Medical School as we should have known.

The people in the community have not informed that their area was being considered for a Medical College. And this is what I am demonstrating here, that there is a long history and a long practice that requires and demands an evaluation on the part of the Federal Authorities to come into Newark and take a look at the whole damn shabang, not only the Medical College but what the Newark Housing Authority is doing to us all over the City. And that is what we are talking about.

"The result of these informal, unpublished negotiations is a detailed project package. The necessary political support for this package is negotiated in advance in order to avoid public defects or open skirmishes."

Now, I didn't write this. This is somebody that worked with all of you guys.

"Local officials generally must accept the package as is or risk jeopardizing the entire proposal.

"The local officials must accept the package as is or risk jeopardizing the entire proposal.

"The local officials must accept the package as is or risk jeopardizing the entire proposal.

1 adapted to the demands of the investor if
2 projects are to be successful. Such demands,
3 moreover, can best be met if NMA remains the
4 City's sole spokesman in these dealings. No
5 one outside NMA has direct dealings with the
6 redevelopers. Most local participants first
7 learn of a new clearance project when they
8 read the formal announcement by NMA in the
9 newspapers.

10 "It also is self-evident to Authority
11 officials that the formative stages of a
12 project must be protected from excessive
13 public interference."

14 I'd say you got a problem on your
15 hands, huh?

16 "The redevelopers themselves demand
17 secrecy so that they can either back out
18 gracefully or make a dramatic announcement
19 of their plans. In addition, NMA officials
20 feel that the announcement of tentative or
21 alternative plans serves to excite opposition
22 in any and all ways possible, whereas only one
23 case will eventually be cleared. Such a
24 policy may appear to be a means of avoiding
25 local opponents who idea that the situation is

will find and, hence, will be able to
their influence. The action makes a public
announcement until it knows exactly what the
project is to be.

"The next step, after finding a
redeveloper, is to begin discussions with
URA in order to secure Federal planning funds
and a capital grant reservation. Some indica-
tion of FRA's willingness to insure a mortgage
on the site is also sought. For as long as
a year the Director of Redevelopment will
shuttle back and forth between the Philadelphia
office of URA, the New York office of FRA,
and the redeveloper's staff, in search of a
plan agreeable to all. From FRA's point of
view this is the most crucial stage of a
project; it also is the most difficult hurdle
to overcome. Once a plan suitable to all
interests has been found, the acquiescence of
local officials is secured. As one authority
official put it: 'There's no point in even
talking about a project down at City Hall
until it's all settled (in the) State
to
The City of Philadelphia, however,

1 get URA, VHA, and the redaction, or to agree."

2 Now, in comparison to that I would
3 like to enter into the record a letter that
4 our organization received from Mr. Warren P.
5 Fulton, Regional Administrator of the
6 Department of Housing and Urban Development.
7 The letter is addressed to Mr. James Hooper,

8
9 Street, Newark, New Jersey, dated January 16,
10 1967.

11 "This is in response to your inquiry

12
13 School in Newark. Based on discussions with
14 the City of Newark and the Newark Housing
15 Authority we are expecting an application in
16 the near future for Federal funds to undertake
17 Urban Renewal planning in the area proposed
18 for the Medical School."

19 I am sorry. The date of this letter
20 is January 31, 1967.

21 "However, to date we have not received
22 such an application or a commitment to
23 provide funds. The project is thus
24 at a very early stage in the Urban Renewal
25 process."

"Perhaps it would be helpful to you to briefly outline the stages of the typical Urban Renewal project goes through before acquisition, relocation and clearance activities begin. The first step is a survey and planning application as noted above to study the project area in detail."

Mr. Giacchino, has a survey and planning application been sent to the Urban Renewal Administration?

MR. GIACCHINO: I don't know. I have to ask the --

MR. CURVIN: You don't know.

A VOICE: Can he find out?

MR. CURVIN: "Upon local and Federal approval of this application the locality receives an advance of funds to survey the area and develop specific proposals for general improvements, for relocation of any persons or businesses to be displaced and for plans for new uses in the area after clearance."

Q. Now,

Part I is made. At this time the Federal Government reviews the detailed proposals and cost and if acceptable gives preliminary approval of the project. The City then proceeds with a series of required local approval action. These include a public blight hearing, required by New Jersey law; a public hearing on the entire project, required by Federal law; and the City Council action on the Urban Renewal plan, relocation plan and project financing arrangements. After these actions an application for loan and grant Part II is made. After Federal approval of this document and execution of a contract with the local authority responsible for renewal the project officially enters the execution stage and in which actual acquisition, relocation and clearance occurs. This public action and involvement at the local level is required throughout the planning stage of an Urban Renewal project."

I note that "This public action and involvement at the local level is required throughout the planning stage of an Urban Renewal project."

"The United States and the local newspapers have given extensive coverage to the Medical School proposals over the last three months and that several public meetings have been held. This would appear to be a good start towards community involvement considering the very preliminary nature of the project proposals at this time.

"Let me again underline the fact that both the Federal and State law will require further public hearings and approvals by the local responsible governing body before any physical removal activities begin.

"I hope you will find this information helpful. If I can be of further assistance please do not hesitate to contact me."

Now, the letter says that public action and involvement at the local level is required throughout the planning stage of an urban renewal project. Here you are telling the community in the case of a Federal Governmental policy that is supported by law and statute that the community should already have a contract for a Medical College that has been designed, approved, and built. This is a very serious matter, and it is not fair to the community to say that they should have a contract for a Medical College that has been designed, approved, and built.

1. We are going to the community with no community involvement at all, with no public involvement at all. And we are to accept this as participation? We are to accept this as the will of the people in this community? We say it'll be our own's accept it.

2. I also want the record to state that the underprivileged in this country have for years coughed hell from local Governments, not only in the south but in the north, too. In the south, in fact, people are just frightened to death of the local Government. But they do have a certain degree of confidence in the Federal Government. We have much the same feelings in a community like Newark. We have experiences that tell us that we should have nothing but distrust of our local Government and the lack of acceptance of anything they try to offer us. We have to question it, because we know what we have gotten in the past from them. But we, as the citizens, have been so conditioned that we are certainly not going to have a new kind of public body or government.

representatives in United States Congress will be fully apprised of the way an abusive power structure is attempting to strip away the rights of poor people in this City.

Now, to the problem of relocation.

THE CHAIRMAN: Waiting for you.

MR. CURVIN: Thank you.

THE CHAIRMAN: Waiting for you, Mr. Curvin.

MR. CURVIN: All right. You never waited like we have.

We people began raising questions about the fact that so many people would have to be relocated from the Midway site area. The City of Newark had a number of people go into the area and conduct a survey. One of the questions that they asked was something in the order of, "The area is going to be demolished. Would you like to move to a better home, to better housing?" And the City reported that the responses to this question were overwhelmingly in favor of people moving to better housing. Big surprise, isn't it?

At the same time, the City of Newark, in its effort to get a better picture of

1 people in the City. He concerned about the
2 plans for the light industrial area in the
3 South Ward and part of the Central Ward,
4 which, by the way, the Mayor of the City of
5 Newark was very much concerned about when he
6 was Mayor of the City. In fact, whether
7 you gentlemen are aware of it or not, that was
8 one of his issues. He was concerned about
9 the extensive amount of land that that project
10 was taking. In fact, he was instrumental in
11 helping to revise the plans for that area.
12 There was a hearing on that project, the
13 Central Ward Clinton Hill light industrial
14 plan. There was a hearing in June of 1961,
15 and all of you know -- perhaps you were right
16 in the inside at that time -- the Mayor
17 Hugh J. Addonizio was organizing his political
18 future. And he was very much concerned about
19 what was going to happen with that area. In
20 fact, he had a meeting with some people from
21 that community who were concerned about what
22 was going to be done. And the people of that
23 community argued with him. In fact,
24 particularly one person, I don't know the name,
25 but he argued with him. But he didn't do that.

171

1

But he certainly was at that hearing and he

2

discussed the project with people who lived

3

in that community. And he made a commitment

4

to people that he would do everything he

5

possibly could in he was elected to see that

6

that project was revised.

7

Now, he didn't speak at that hearing,

8

but someone all of you know who was very much

9

associated with the Mayor at that time by the

10

name of Mrs. Larry Steller spoke. And I'd

11

like to read a quote from her statement at

12

that hearing.

13

"This is a form of coercion which

14

violates the basic democratic concepts and

15

freedom of movement. People are beginning to

16

wonder that perhaps this is a diabolical scheme

17

to drive Negroes out of Newark, which, of

18

course, would have serious implications now

19

and in the future. We do not want to live

20

in fear, but we do want freedom of movement

21

and the right to live where we choose."

22

There was a comment made by Mrs.

23

Larry Steller on 11/15/61, page 1 of 100.

24

The project was revised on 11/15/61

25

page 1 of 100.

to find suitable housing is a very important question to us. The Housing Authority has said that they have for years successfully relocated thousands of families in the City of Newark. They also point out that the Newark Housing Authority in its public projects has a turnover rate of about 1,000 units per year.

Now, I was just reminded that Mr. Stalling is formerly secretary to the Planning Board.

Back to the survey. And the survey concludes with a statement indicating that there is available housing in the City of Newark for the people that would be relocated. Some of the housing that is mentioned is the Housing Authority turnover of 1,000 units per year, High Park Gardens, Academy Spines and a lot of new housing that we are told is going to appear, but again we have no reason to believe it is going to be there when it is needed. It is needed right now, but it is not there.

There is a statement in the report of the Newark Housing Authority that in the last year, 1964, they have relocated 1,000 families.

only in the Central and East End area. It is not all people who want to live in public housing. In fact, a large percentage of the people in any given neighborhood area would prefer not to reside in public housing. Now, we feel it again would be undemocratic and abusive to force people to live in public housing if this is the only alternative that is available to them.

Secondly, there are many extremely poor families in that area. A large number of the families in fact live on public assistance of various forms, aid to dependent children, old age assistance, disability assistance and public welfare from the City of Newark. They do not begin to even think about having an adequate rental allowance to live in housing such as High Park Gardens, or Academy Spire or much of the other housing in this City that is privately owned.

I think of previously that there are a number of other unskilled homeowners who live in the area. I think they would be charged as fully as the first group. I think they would be charged as fully as the first group. I think they would be charged as fully as the first group. I think they would be charged as fully as the first group.

for a few more on that they will be
 included in a short period of years and then
 they will have no reserves in order to pay
 rent and live in private housing. In history
 repeats itself the way property has been
 obtained first by the brokers and then sold
 to the Housing Authority we will get the short
 end of the stick. The manipulators will make
 the money. The manipulators will benefit from

of the people, as they stated in their response
 to the question whether or not they would
 prefer to live in better housing, really mean
 that. And many of them live in decent housing
 right now, right there, and they don't want to be
 shunted to another ghetto and they don't want
 to be shunted to another slum dwelling. And
 this is the practice of the Housing Authority
 in relocation. It is taking poor black people
 and putting them from one rat trap to another.
 It is not providing anybody with housing.
 Again, a large number of the people in the
 area are still poor.

one of the people in the community, and
 one of the people who provide a lot of
 the violence. You gentlemen are exactly
 aware that the percentage is much higher than
 that. And it is an intentional thing. It is
 a deliberate scheme on the part of the Housing
 Authority to fail to provide people with
 adequate information about their rights for
 relocation, and, in fact, it is as long as
 possible up to the time that the demolition
 begins to take place so that people will
 begin to move by themselves without getting
 the benefits of their guidance and assistance
 in relocating. This is what the relocation
 in the "successful" policy of Mr. LaRue
 Dinsdag has been in the City of Newark.

As I said or you gentlemen have told
 us, when I say you I mean the authorities,
 the Mayor and Council and all of the rest of the
 people that make the decisions for us, have
 said to me that there are a thousand miles of
 public housing that are going to be destroyed in
 the next few years.

I am, I said,

and the Board of Public Works and here that the Board can
take steps to give to the Board of Public Works
allowing general policy.

"A public housing tenant, therefore,
may find it easier to secure a public housing
unit, prevent eviction from a project, secure
a unit in a better project, or have the Board
reconsider his rent, if he has the right
sponsor at City Hall. In the same way, someone
owning property or residing therein may find it
for clearance may clear
more in the case of the
to re-entire the
property, to
proceeding against him,
attention to his case."

Before it was released in 1950
and it is easier to secure a unit in a better
is similar to the situation
by cancelling his lease as there are many
people at City Hall. Of course
people at City Hall."

which is a common thing to do.

will be pulled out of the area. The
 out. I don't like it's style.

"It may be argued, then, that IFA
 has achieved nothing in matters of general
 policy by permitting as a matter of 'political'
 intervention in the detailed application of
 policy. This argument has been possible
 partly because the politicians have appeared
 less interested in such things as over-all
 policy than in appearing to help out
 particular people. It may also be argued
 that IFA has built the stable relations that
 sustain its relatively great ventures by making
 accommodations in the details of its public
 housing administration. In one sense, then,
 venturing redevelopment projects in the public
 housing agency has contributed greatly to
 the redevelopment program's success."

Now, by accident they've got up
 a bill of a lot of bunch and motion in this
 City and that is success in their mind. He
 don't care about the rule of. But I'd like
 to see the rule of the rule of the rule,
 I don't like the rule of the rule of the rule.

to you that it is all of the money is housing,
in this city and will be provided for people
people to live in; they have no housing and
private ownership you are concerned on almost
completely political jungle of public housing
where people have to be concerned by housing
and the whole housing authority. And we
don't want that.

Now, I am going to read another letter
-- one other point in relationship to relocation,
and I quote: In the "The Federal
Bulldozer" by Martin Anderson. On page 64 he
says: "As long as the Federal Government
continues to use reports based on locally
determined standards instead of more objective,
conscientious figures of the Census Bureau, it is
likely that their reports will influence the
high proportion of those displaced into
good housing."

The notion that over 80 per cent of
the people displaced by urban renewal have
into good housing is difficult to reconcile
with the fact that the majority of the
people are in poor housing.

is not following in a haphazard way; it is a quality, characterizing it as a driving force to do so a much in as it is impossible to find.

"The great relocation problem is further complicated because so many of those displaced are Negroes or mixed bloods. These groups constitute a very high proportion of the displaced people. According to the Government reports they accounted for about 76 per cent of the total in 1957, 71 per cent in 1960, 63 per cent in 1960 and 66 per cent in 1961. The percentage has been slowly declining, but it still represents almost two thirds of the total number of people displaced. Because of this the program is sometimes referred to as a 'Negro clearance' program, with its goal being the creation or preservation of ^a white, middle class neighborhood.

"One of the most serious consequences of the Federal Urban Renewal Program is the effect that it has had on the supply of low-cost housing. Government estimates show that in 1961, 1962 and 1963, the Federal Government

for the past six months of our

work, the persistent question is a
 point of how very often the information that
 is provided by local officials to the Federal
 Government just doesn't jibe with reality.
 And what the local situation is. And certainly
 when we seek information as to what is going
 on in the City of Newark and the Newark
 Commission, all we get is what the local
 officials have told the Federal Government
 about the City and they don't know anything
 really about what is happening themselves.
 Well, we hope in our involvement in this
 particular selective effort to destroy the
 potential and the possibilities of a whole
 community and return the Federal Government
 and the State and local officials to a point
 so that we begin to look into the conditions
 themselves and not take the word of the
 officials and the Federal Government about what is
 happening in a local community, from people
 who are not there.

1 and, as of 1960, the city has a population of 1,000,000,
2 which is only expected to increase in 1961.
3 The city has a large number of public housing units and a
4 large number of private housing units. The city has a large
5 number of public housing units and a large number of private
6 housing units. The city has a large number of public housing
7 units and a large number of private housing units. The city
8 has a large number of public housing units and a large number
9 of private housing units. The city has a large number of
10 public housing units and a large number of private housing
11 units. The city has a large number of public housing units
12 and a large number of private housing units. The city has
13 a large number of public housing units and a large number
14 of private housing units. The city has a large number of
15 public housing units and a large number of private housing
16 units. The city has a large number of public housing units
17 and a large number of private housing units. The city has
18 a large number of public housing units and a large number
19 of private housing units. The city has a large number of
20 public housing units and a large number of private housing
21 units. The city has a large number of public housing units
22 and a large number of private housing units. The city has
23 a large number of public housing units and a large number
24 of private housing units. The city has a large number of
25 public housing units and a large number of private housing

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1 To complete our new facilities, I am planning
 2 a new school, a swimming pool, a park and
 3 playground, library and neighborhood boys
 4 club"-- I am sorry. "To complete the new
 5 housing plans call for a wide range of new
 6 educational and recreational facilities
 7 including a new school, a swimming pool,
 8 park and playground, library and neighborhood
 9 boys club. Despite this program I am
 10 convinced that there remains a real problem in
 11 housing of minority group members in Newark.
 12 This Department is dedicated to solving these
 13 problems. Our Regional office will continue
 14 to work with the Housing Authorities in
 15 Newark and with community organizations such
 16 as COA and other groups to provide answers.

17 "I am asking Mr. Frank Hayes, Urban
 18 Regional representative from our Region 1
 19 office in Philadelphia and Mr. William Cousins,
 20 Equal Opportunity Officer for Urban Region 1
 21 from the same office, to meet with you on the
 22 questions you have raised in your letter.
 23 I will be sure to be there on the day
 24 that you are ready to discuss these
 25 questions.

"I am grateful that you have taken the time to write to me about these problems. I will be looking forward to the reports my representatives will give me on their forthcoming meeting with you."

Now, again Mr. Weaver does not mention what kind of housing has been built, whether or not this housing is available to poor people in the City of Newark. In fact, in talking about relocation of an area as large as the Medical School site very little of this housing that he mentioned here would be available to people in that area. The City -- City public housing that he mentioned here that has been built in recent years has been housing for the elderly. It has not been public housing, low-cost public housing for the poor. It is also mentioned --

ALL CHAIRMAN: President, Mr. Curvin --

MR. CURVIN: Yes.

MR. CHAIRMAN: -- you are speaking in terms of years --

MR. CHAIRMAN: -- you are speaking in terms of years --

So that's you should take up for you
 correction please.

MR. CHAIRMAN: No much time do I have to
 give suggestion?

THE CHAIRMAN: Twenty-seven minutes,
 Sir.

MR. CHAIRMAN: How many?

THE CHAIRMAN: Twenty-seven.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Twenty-seven?

MR. MOORE: Mr. Chairman, you may now
 scratch from your list Mr. James A. Kennedy,
 who waives his time.

THE CHAIRMAN: We are not taking any
 more names. You have given us two names,
 Lavender and Mr. Turner. And those are the
 names that we have accepted. We are not
 accepting any more.

MR. MOORE: Mr. Chairman, here again
 you have made an agreement. The agreement
 was that I could supply you with names after
 you notified me three or five minutes. And
 under that agreement I could supply you with
 names as you could. And I propose that we get
 as many as we could to supply the list of
 names that we would wish to supply in the
 open in their hands.

1. The first part of the paper is devoted to the study of the

properties of the function $f(x)$ defined by the equation

$$f(x) = \int_0^x \frac{1}{1+t^2} dt.$$

It is shown that $f(x)$ is a continuous function and that

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} f(x) = \frac{\pi}{2}.$$

2. In the second part of the paper the author studies the

$$f(x) = \int_0^x \frac{1}{1+t^2} dt$$

for $x < 0$. It is shown that

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} f(x) = -\frac{\pi}{2}.$$

$$f(x) = \int_0^x \frac{1}{1+t^2} dt$$

$$f(x) = \int_0^x \frac{1}{1+t^2} dt$$

for $x > 0$. It is shown that

$$f(x) = \int_0^x \frac{1}{1+t^2} dt$$

for $x < 0$. It is shown that

$$f(x) = \int_0^x \frac{1}{1+t^2} dt$$

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that if I appeared in court in civil suits, I
believe you should be given the right to be
present and to object to the testimony.

THE COURT: Let Mr. Brown, Jr.

Mr. Brown, you made a motion and we will
take the recorder to the record to see what
you have said. Now, I am going to ask your
counsel to rise.

THE COUNSEL: I agreed to the motion.

THE COURT: You agreed, Mr. Chairman,
you agreed, and I asked the recorder and
the Clerk said that we could not proceed. Give
Mr. Brown to speak. I said you had
the right. I would give you and if it becomes
necessary and is needed then we will
speak you with leave. You said that would
be all right.

THE COURT: I only recorded the,
sir.

THE COURT: Mr. Chairman, I believe
in your motion, Mr. Chairman -- could you
be heard to the effect that the recorder
should be given the right to be present, that
the recorder should be given the right to be
present?

... and I am sure that the
 will be a success.

... and I am sure that the
 organized and desire to have this body made
 you. You want you are relying on a
 coming at that time you are in the public
 assembly.

... and I am sure that the
 two.

... and I am sure that the
 man, on the condition that I pose. I didn't
 whilst your arm. I was very clear. I spoke
 very slowly and asked you a question relative
 to how this would be brought about and, Mr.
 Chairman, you complied.

... and I am sure that the
 a meeting of the mind, and only the mind
 will I accept for Mr. Chairman.

... and I am sure that the
 have the secondary mind the agreement, what
 the agreement was, and if I am wrong I'll
 fairly appreciate. I have read your agreement
 ...

... and I am sure that the
 ...

Mr. HARRIS: I am not sure, but I am
 sure, at least the great majority of them, that
 you are no longer going to use in good faith.
 Is that what you are saying?

Mr. HARRIS: No, no.

Mr. HARRIS: If you are going to make
 an agreement and renege on it before the
 evening is over, then you are not acting in
 good faith, Mr. C. Harris.

Mr. CHAIRMAN: Mr. Moore, may I say a
 word, please? It is a matter that when I
 saw the cards in my hands there was no meeting
 of your mind and mine that you had intended
 only to withdraw I did intend that there were
 only two.

Mr. MOORE: Mr. Chairman, again you are
 mistaken, because I didn't give you any cards.
 The first I called out, those who have already
 registered. I went to the back of the room
 and ascertained that those persons back there
 who wanted to register had to have it.
 Garvin continues speaking. I then told you

that I had no more cards to give out. I
 then told you that I had no more cards to give out.

Chairman is perfect, all right. I
 understand, Mr. Chairman --

MR. CHAIRMAN: Mr. Moore, please. I
 will ask you a question and you must
 give me the answer required?

MR. MOORE: Yes, please?

THE CHAIRMAN: Now you tell me
 Mr. Curvin required?

MR. MOORE: I don't know. In fact,
 Mr. Chairman, in order what we are saying
 here on a one and one basis. We will
 notingish -- we don't want those people who
 give up their time to speak again. So let's
 stick to it. And time is time. And this was
 the agreement you made.

THE CHAIRMAN: Only for two, sir.

MR. MOORE: Mr. Chairman, in view of
 the fact is a discussion.

THE CHAIRMAN: Yes, I am sure.

MR. MOORE: I am saying to you if you
 will have your records read back the agreement
 if I have made it. If not, I will
 not speak. But if you have it, I will
 not speak. If you have it, I will not speak.

to have

you

and

to

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Is it known as to whether the speaker will be

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concluded, let us expect that I think you

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will find that it is an exact coincidence,

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please.

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THE CHAIRMAN: Right.

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MR. MOORE: You are saying that at
10:30 this meeting will be adjourned. Is it
correct time?

8

9

THE CHAIRMAN: Yes.

10

MR. MOORE: If Mr. Curvin has not
finished at that time tomorrow morning you
will reconvene at 10:00 a.m.

12

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THE CHAIRMAN: He will be the same
speaker.

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MR. MOORE: 10:30 or 10:00 a.m.?

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THE CHAIRMAN: 10:00 a.m.

17

MR. MOORE: He will be the same
speaker?

18

19

THE CHAIRMAN: Yes, when we resume
the meeting at that time.

20

21

MR. MOORE: At that time when the
agreement that we have now still in force?

22

23

THE CHAIRMAN: Yes, sir.

24

MR. MOORE: Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

25

Incidentally, Mr. Curvin, would

1 you tell us how many speakers we have listed
2 to speak with you at this time?

3 THE CHAIRMAN: For Mr. Curvin?

4 MR. MOORE: The total number you have
5 there.

6 THE CHAIRMAN: I don't know how many
7 you sent up.

8 You can have as many speakers as you
9 want to.

10 MR. MOORE: What we are trying to
11 ascertain now, how many do we have left?

12 THE CHAIRMAN: There could be about six.

13 MR. MOORE: About how many?

14 THE CHAIRMAN: Six.

15 MR. MOORE: Six?

16 THE CHAIRMAN: Just a minute, please.
17 Besides the six you sent up a few moments ago
18 we have -- besides the six you have sent up
19 a few moments ago we have about 40 or 50.

20 MR. MOORE: Now, the answer to the
21 question. I want it as close as you could come
22 to the total. You are now stating that there
23 are approximately 62 or 65?

24 THE CHAIRMAN: I didn't count them, but
25 there is the bunch.

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A VOICE: May I count them for you
Mr. Chairman?

MR. MOORE: Mr. Chairman, the reason
for this is that for the record when we begin
tomorrow we want to begin clear with the exact
number of persons we have registered so again
there will be no area of confusion as we
begin dissipating our list.

THE CHAIRMAN: Right.

MR. MOORE: We intend to keep it at a
particular point, Mr. Chairman, and it is
important to know what we have here.

THE CHAIRMAN: Thank you very much.

MR. MOORE: In the interest of clarity
this is very important. I think we both want
to continue a meeting of the minds --

THE CHAIRMAN: That is correct.

MR. MOORE: -- So we don't have this
confusion.

THE CHAIRMAN: Thank you very much,
Mr. Moore.

Meeting is adjourned until 10:00 o'clock
tomorrow morning, at which time the hearing
will be resumed and Mr. Curvin will be the
first speaker.

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MR. MOORE: Will Mr. Booker be
chairing tomorrow?

THE CHAIRMAN: I don't know, sir.
We will have to find out tonight how he is.

MR. MOORE: Mr. Chairman, one further
question. The commitments that you have made
tonight as Acting Chairman, if Mr. Booker
returns will these be rescinded? This is
very important.

THE CHAIRMAN: They will not be
rescinded.

MR. MOORE: Thank you.

THE CHAIRMAN: You have my assurance.

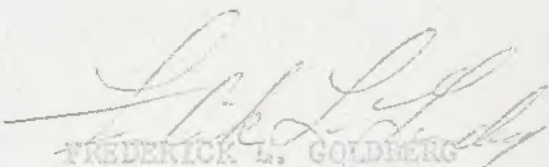
MR. MOORE: Thank you very much.

THE CHAIRMAN: Thank you very much.

MR. MOORE: Mr. Chairman, for the record
there are 90 speakers.

C E R T I F I C A T E

I certify the foregoing to be
a true and accurate transcript of the
proceedings in the above entitled
matter.


FREDERICK L. GOLDBERG
CERTIFIED SHORTHAND REPORTER.